ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,314—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1901.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
"CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	10th ,,
"ARABIA	7923	J. L. Parfitt	17th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	24th ,,
"PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
"EGYPT	7919	G. L. Langborne	14th ,,
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
"ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	5th Oct.
"PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	12th ,,
M. L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	19th ,,
"CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	26th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked " proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
A STEAMER			1st October 1901.
"			1st November 1901,

" will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	15th Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER			in January 1902

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 185.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 633-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gotharda, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th Aug., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "LAOS," 6,357 tons, Captain Flaudin, to sail on or about 21st August, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

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BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

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STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 2nd Aug, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 30th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 1st Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bumreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 6th August.

FOR NATAL, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd September.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30th July, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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67-69, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES booked free of charge by all regular Liners as well as by cheap outsiders.

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Represented in London and Liverpool by Messrs. STAVELEY and Co., and in New York by Messrs. BALDWIN BROTHERS.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. S. SAFARI	1122	Tepe	5th August.
S. S. SULTAN	2881	Scharfe	19th August.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
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24, Meadows Street.
Bombay, 12th July, 1901.

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GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.

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BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

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ATHLETIC KIT.

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DUMB BELLS, AND INDIAN CLUBS.
BOXING GLOVES,
REQUISITES FOR FENCING AND SINGLE STICK.
HEATH'S FAMILY EXERCISER.
SANDOW'S DEVELOPER AND GRIP DUMB BELLS.
PUNCHING BALLS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK.

LIMITED,

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ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,523,225
RESERVE FUND	£2,523,225

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST "INDIAN TOBACCO".

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,

105 MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

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	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year, per month.	Hire-Purchase for Two years per month.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs) —

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

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Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
,, ,, Uprights	,, 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	,, 18	Set of Insulators	,, 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

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MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

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IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

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For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

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" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

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TRY A BOX OF LIVIERATO & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

	Rs. As.		Rs. As.
GENERAL KITCHENER ..... per 100	4 0	EXTRA No. 3 ..... per 100	1 8
IMPERIAL ..... ,,	4 0	EXTRA POPULAR.. ,,	1 0
AROMATIC..... ,,	2 12	GOLD TIPPED.	
INDIA ..... ,,	2 8	EXTRA No. 1 ..... per 100	2 8
EXTRA No. 1 ..... ,,	2 4	EXTRA No. 2 ..... ,,	2 0
EXTRA No. 2 ..... ,,	1 12	TOMMIES..... ,,	1 8

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GENERAL AGENTS.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,
ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "ENGINEER"

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

MESSRS. MADON, SONS & Co., Chemists, &c., respectfully beg to bring to the notice of their kind Patrons, Constituents and Public at large that they have REMOVED their place of business to No. 16 and 18 ABDOOL RHAIMAN STREET, near the Crawford Market, next to Mr. D. C. Oomrigar, Wine Merchant, and request that in future all communications to be made to the above address to avoid delay and inconvenience. Further it is requested, that as there are more than one firm by the NAME SIMILAR TO OURS, to address by the name as below, to avoid confusion and mistakes that are likely to arise. Please note all Prices are revised.

MADON, SONS & CO.,
Chemists, Druggists,
No. 16 & 18, ABDOOL RHAIMAN STREET,
BOMBAY.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

HORNBY ROAD,

Having a Surplus Stock of TABLE LINEN, CUSHIONS, TABLE COVERS, &c., will during August dispose of same at prices considerably below cost.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 76 years' standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply for Prospectus to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY
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BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

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PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The Manufacturers of the Diamond Jubilee Chains, with a view of introducing their few specialities into India, will give Rs. 5,000 in Cash, to the purchasers—

OF A
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.
OR A
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires
Rs. 2-8.
OR AN
ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.
GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made.)

Prize Tickets will be presented FREE OF COST to the purchasers.

UP TO THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1901.

	PRIZES.			Rs.
1	Prize	...	...	1,000
1	Do.	...	...	500
1	Do.	...	...	250
2	Prizes Rs. 125	each	...	250
2	Do. „ 100	„	...	200
2	Do. „ 75	„	...	150
4	Do. „ 50	„	...	200
10	Do. „ 25	„	...	250
100	Do. „ 10	„	...	1,000
200	Do. „ 5	„	...	1,000
200	Do. „ 1	„	...	200
523	Prizes		Total ...	5,000

The drawing to be held on the 14th September, 1901, ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.
All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the "bona fide" drawing.
N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
178, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEKLAL.—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHULAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Guzerat and Kattyawar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 17th July, 1900.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO! POLO!! POLO!!! EROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo Sticks and Balls: order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

BREAD PLATTERS—Fine electroplated mounts with wood centres Rs. 15 and Rs. 20. In case containing Platter, Fork, Toasting Fork and Bread Knife, Rs. 38.—MARCKS AND Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

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The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS AND ANNUITANTS.

INTEREST ANNUITY and DIVIDEND WARRANTS for 30th June, 1901, have THIS DAY been POSTED,

F. T. RICKARDS,
For Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 29th July, 1901.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

IN pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 and Section 28 of Act II of 1874 as amended by Act IX of 1881, notice is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the undermentioned Estate should send statements of their claims to this Office supported by vouchers or their proofs (without which the claims cannot be investigated) on or before SATURDAY, the 10th day of August, 1901, after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets will be distributed.

GEORGE GORING JOHN SUTTON JONES, late a Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) in the Bhopal Battalion (Indian Staff Corps), who died at Indore, Central India, on 30th October, 1900.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General of Bengal.

7 Council House Street, Calcutta, 15th July, 1901.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

11 LAKHS BEARING INTEREST AT 4 per cent.

REPAYABLE 1st JUNE, 1943.

WITH the SANCTION of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is prepared to receive upto 12 NOON, Bombay time, of WEDNESDAY the 21st August, 1901, sealed tenders for a 4 per cent. debenture loan of 11 lakhs forming the 2nd instalment of a loan of 21 lakhs for Sewerage and Water Works.

Further particulars as to the form of tender, amount of deposit, date of payment of accepted tendered amounts, etc. etc. can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

It is not the intention of this Municipality to raise any further loans this year.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 18th July, 1901.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

WITH reference to the advertisement inviting applications for the POST of CHIEF ENGINEER to the Commissioners, it is notified that the date, up to which such applications will be received, has been extended to the 31st July.

The salary, as previously stated, has been fixed at Rs. 1,500 rising to Rs. 2,000 per annum by five equal annual increments and is inclusive of all allowances.

An engagement will be made for 3 years, and on the expiration of that period, if the applicant be confirmed in the service and of the Commissioners, the period of the engagement will, in such case, be counted as service qualifying for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Commissioners. Under these rules, as they at present stand, he would be eligible after ten years service, if invalided, for a pension of £175 a year, rising by £17 10s. for each year, up to a maximum of £437 after completion of 25 years service.

Preference will be given to applicants with experience on Dock and River works.

Applications should be addressed to—THE SECRETARY, Calcutta Port Commissioners.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary.

NO MORE ICE!

A BOON TO MANKIND!!

THE SIMPLEX Water Coolers will cool water or any liquid to a freezing point at a very small cost in two minutes; 2,000 sold last year. Cheap, simple, durable. Can be manipulated by a child. Indispensable in districts where Ice is not easily obtainable. German Silver Water Coolers, Rs. 5-8; Zinc made, Rs. 3-8 each, including packing and postage.—To be had only from Sole Agents.

GENERAL TRADING CO.,
166-68, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

THE INDIAN LAND COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Shares.

Capital—Rupees Five Lakhs, divided into 5,000 Shares of Rupees 100 each.

At present Shares of the value of Rs. 3,26,000 will be allotted, out of which Shares of Rs. 1,26,000 will be given to Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee Contractor in part payment for the purchase of the Land from him by the Company, and the remaining Rs. 2,00,000 are offered to the Public.

Payment for the Shares will have to be made as under:—
Rs. 10, at the time of applying for the Shares.
Rs. 50, one month after the date of application for Shares.
Rs. 40, two months after the date of application for Shares.

DIRECTORS:

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
THE HON'BLE MR. DAJI ABAJI KHARE, B.A., LL.B., J.P.
RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq., J.P.
MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE CONTRACTOR, Esq., (Ex Officio.)

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. NANU AND HORMUSJEE.

BANKERS:

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AGENTS:

Messrs. MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE, & Co.

THE above Company is formed for purchasing extensive Tracts of Land admeasuring in all about 6,000 acres situate in the District of Thana, and owned by Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee Contractor, and to bring them under cultivation, and develop the resources thereof. Portions of land are already under grass, rice, and bagayet cultivation, while some portion is yet to be reclaimed and put under cultivation.

Mr. Motabhoy Bhikhajee, the vendor of the Lands and a Member of the Agents' Firm, has guaranteed for 10 years Dividend at 6 per cent. per annum on the subscribed Capital.

That portion of the land alone which is under grass cultivation, brings in at present a net income of Rs. 12,000 a year, and is expected to go on giving increased income every year.

As at present Shares of the value of Rs. 2,00,000 only are offered to the Public and the net income from grass land alone is Rs. 12,000, there is a certainty of Subscribers getting every year at least 6 per cent. Dividend on their Shares irrespective of the guarantee mentioned above.

Further particulars can be learnt from the Company's Prospectus, Copies of which, and the Forms for Application for Shares, can be obtained from the Company's Office, No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.

MOTABHOY BHIKHAJEE & Co.,
Agents.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side 50		28	16
With Single Temple ...50		24	16
With Cure 50		24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez...50		24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MAROKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 29.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, the 27th July :—

Cotton	595	bales.
Wheat	5,971	cwts.
Linseed	2 715	,,
Rapeseed	9,587	,,
Gingellyseed	73	,,
Poppyseed	1 703	,,
Groundnuts	Nil	,,
Castorseed	1,398	,,
Rice	137	,,
Myrabollams	20	,,

BOMBAY, MONDAY, JULY 29.

EXCHANGE.

This market is firmer on account of selling orders from the farther east. Bank T T is offered at 1s. 3d. 7s. 8d. and bank Demand at 1s 3d. 29-32 with but little business passing at the rates. The few bills offere for sale have been placed at former quotations. The rates for forward delivery both buying and selling are steadier without much nquiry. We quote :—

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 7-8d.
Do. Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do ,, Francs	168 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong	144
Do. Shanghai	195
Do. Japan	149

MONEY.

The Bank of Bombay weekly cash balance is 23 lakhs up and money remain abnormally easy.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market is firm with a large business reported for both the settlement of Wednesday and that of the 30th August. The rates quoted at the opening were 96 3-16 for cash, and early settlement and 96 for second settlement, and at the close there are buyers at higher for both accounts,

SHARES.

Petits have again improved to Rs. 1,712 1-2 xd. and other shares are steady.

FREIGHT.

The market is quiet with but little business reported. Rates are 14s. for seeds. August shipment and about 14s. 6d. for September.

SEEDS.

The demand for seeds continues and rates are advancing. Linseed is firm with buyers at Rs. 10-8. Rapeseed is firm with a good demand at Rs. 6-13 to 6-14 for Brown Cawnpore and Delhi.

POPPYSEED.—Buyers offer Rs. 8-13 while sellers are asking Rs. 8-14 and but little business has been done.

CASTORSEED.—There is a small demabd at Rs. 33 3-4.

COTTON.

The heavy rains we have had all day have interfered with this market. Sales are reported to the extent of about 2,000 bales at previous rates. The Sutta market is quiet with little doing. We quote.

Bengal Fully good .... Rs. 165—15-25th Jany. 1902.
Broach M. G. good ... ,, 204 15-25th March 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended the 27th July, 1901, as compared with the statement of the 20th July :—

LIABILITIES	July 20. Rs.	July 27. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	75,00,000	75,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,35,587	54,17,001
Public Deposits at Branches	33,30,303	34,48,693
Other Deposits	5,23,88,041	523,74,183
Post Bills	10,452	13,880
Credits undrawn	19,87,352	19,12,679
ASSETS. Rs.	7,97,35,235	8,10,64,331
Government Securities	94,60,663	91,73,680
Other authorised Securities	17,17,477	25,40,320
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	53,56,974	52,16,555
Loans do. do. do.	1,67,49,136	1,61,09,304
Bills discounted and purchased	1,86,64,519	1,80,48,321
Dead Stock	3,74,751	3,74,774
Stamps and Stationery	17,000	17,131
Balance with other Banks	2,73,551	2,95,535
Cash	2,68,20,834	2,89,88,709
Rs.	7,97,35,235	8,10,64,331

BATHING FATALITY TO A FUNERAL PARTY.

FOUR MEN DROWNED.

YESTERDAY morning a number of Hindus, after attending the funeral of a castman, were bathing on the mourners' slope on the Kennedy Sea Face, when five of them were carried into the sea by heavy waves. Four of the men were drowned while the fifth was rescued by a policeman. It appears that these men, whose names were Dewchund Amersey and his brother Nensey Amersey, Pala Welji and his brother Nanji Welji and Dewji Premji, with others, went to attend the funeral of one Runchord Dewji, who died at midnight at Bapoo Khote street. The funeral cortege left the latter place about 8 o'clock in the morning and after the body had been cremated at Sonapore Burning Ground the mourners proceeded to the sea to wash themselves and their clothes. It was about 11 o'clock when they reached the mourners' slope on the Kennedy Sea Face. Devchund and Nensey who were in front of the others sat down in water on the slope and began to bathe. A strong monsoon was blowing at the time and a heavy sea was beating on the slope. Suddenly a heavy wave washed the slope and carried the first two men, Dewchund and Nensey, into the sea. Pala and his brother Nanji on seeing the accident, immediately rushed further down the slope and attempted to rescue the drowning men by throwing their dhoturs at them, when a violent current carried these two men into the sea also. One Dewjee Premjee made a similar attempt to rescue the last two men, and in doing so was almost carried away. He held on to a stanchion at the foot of the slope and was saved by policeman No 1478, C. Shivram Luximon, who had appeared on the scene on hearing the alarm raised by some people at the top of the slope. After being tossed about by the waves at the bottom of the slope, amongst the rocks which were covered and uncovered as the waves came and receded, the four men were drowned. In the afternoon Constable Salway removed the bodies as they rose to the surface of the water by means of drags.

In the evening Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The jury also recorded their sense of and commended the courageous conduct of policeman No 1478 C. who at the risk of his life, rescued Dewjee Premjee from imminent danger.

We referred some time ago to a pamphlet on the mark system in Indian jails, published by Major Buchanan, of the Nagpur Central Jail, in which a number of Jail Superintendents expressed their views on the advantages and disadvantages of the system. In his annual report on the jails of the N. W. P. and Oudh, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall says that the system is very much appreciated in these provinces, and during his inspections he always tested the prisoners and invariably found they knew the number of days' remission they had earned, this being repeated to the prisoners every Sunday on parade. Moreover, all the Superintendents reported favourably on the working of the mark system. Nevertheless, Colonel Hall repeats his opinion that it would be much simpler to do a way with the mark system and substitute a remission which could and would, be earned by a prisoner if well behaved, and then on each occasion when he misbehaved he would be out a day or a certain amount of his remission, proportionate to his crime. The prisoner would then feel that he was really losing something and would try to preserve his remission intact. In other words, stoppages for offences would have to be recorded instead of hourly remissions for diligence and good conduct and Colonel Hall thinks the amount of clerical work saved, by this system would be enormous. On the other hand, we doubt if the scheme would give an equal incentive to the prisoner, and it would have the fault of leaving the decision as to the punishment for misbehaviour at the discretion of individual officers, and would thus give rise to all sorts of diversities of treatment.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 37m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 10-54m. 10 33s. Low water, 3-52m., 4-51s.

Indian Manufacturing Company, Hummum Street, 3 p. m.

Bombay Art Society, annual meeting, Sir Jamsetjee School of Arts, 5-15 p.m.

POLO There will be a game at 4-45.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.—In the report of the meeting of the Managing Committee of the Centre the name of Dr. R. T. Nariman, M. D., Honorary Physician, the Parsee Lying in Hospital, was given as Dr. B. F. Nariman.

A PARSEE A. F. I. A. :—According to intimation received by last mail Mr. Nadirshaw Dorabji Patel, at present working as an accountant at the Byculla Club and once a pupil of Mistri's Accountancy Institution, has been elected an Associate of the Federal Institute of Accountants (Incorporated), Melbourne, Australia.

THE VURJEEVANDASS MADOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SION—During the month of June the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 2,823 among them the number of new admissions was 757, being classified as stated below : Hindoos 409, Mussulmans 128, Parsees 29, Christians 139 and other class 52. The average daily attendance was 94.

POSTAL NOTICES :—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per S. S. "Parramatta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. on Thursday the 1st August. A mail for Egypt, and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per French S. S. "Salsai" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7 a. m. on Thursday the 1 August. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. F. Bradley Band Master, commencing at, 5 45 p. m. (Weather permitting.)

March	General Bullen	Hume.
Overture	Bandits Stretch	Suppe.
Mazurka	The Alpine Rose	Strauss
Selection	H. M. S. Pinafore	Sullivan
Valse	Weiner Lust	Ziehrer
Quadrille	Chaine de Fleurs	Faust

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST BY A SERVANT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Kison Gopal, a Hindu, was charged with criminal breach of trust, as a servant, in respect of Rs. 1,600 in currency notes and cash, belonging to his master Calidad Mohanji. It appears that complainant and accused came to Bombay from Panwel on the 5th June last, to pay bills and to make certain purchases of goods. They took up a room in Dongree Street, where they both put up. The accused, who was his confidential servant, had the money in his charge. Two days after, while complainant was asleep in the room, accused absconded, taking with him the money. A report was made to the Police and an inquiry was made in Bombay as to accused's whereabouts, but he was no where to be found. The Police authorities at Poona were then communicated with, with the result that accused was arrested there on the 22nd instant, and property to the value of Rs. 401 recovered from him. The case was remanded to enable the police to make further inquiries.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

MURDER OF A SISTER-IN-LAW.

IMPERATOR VS FAKIRA BIN LAKAPA.

THE accused was in June last charged before Mr. J. C. Gloster, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, with murder. The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty, and the Sessions Judge disagreeing with the verdict, referred the case for the orders of the High Court. Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The present accused and one Shiddapa bin Mingaps, who was acquitted and discharged, were charged with having committed the murder of one Yellawa, woman, by striking her with a sword and a hatchet at Inchal on the 10th April last. Mr. Gloster said the jury returned a verdict of not guilty which he accepted in the case of Shida, as he considered it was the only safe verdict, but in the case of the accused Fakira, he had deemed it necessary to make a reference. He had throughout the trial freely admitted that he killed the deceased. In corroboration thereof was the evidence of the police that he showed them the spot where certain bones were found. The corpse was not discovered, the most plausible theory being that it was consumed by vultures, jackals, and perhaps other wild animals. Possibly it was on this ground that the jury considered it was not safe to convict. Mr. Gloster said he did not consider he was justified in further questioning them under section 303, it being quite clear from the foreman's answer to the question the Sessions Judge put to them, that they intended to find the accused Fakira not guilty of any offence. Mr. Gloster was of opinion that the evidence established Fakiras' guilt beyond all reasonable doubt; and that he should be convicted of murder.

Before the second class magistrate of Murgod Mahal Fakira made a confession, which shows the brutal nature of his offence. He said—I have cut my brother's wife with a sword. On Wednesday, in the morning, my brother's wife Yellowa went to Inchal for jowaree I followed her. There is a large banyan tree on the road, where I went and sat.

Yellowa returned from Inchal with jowaree about 11 a.m. I saw her and said in my mind she has came. She went on, I got up and followed her. She was one field ahead. Going near her, I said "you were freely abusing me yesterday, do so to-day?" To this she replied "what can you do to me to now," and she used very foul language to me. Upon this I told her to put down the basket from her head. She did so. I had a sword in my hand at the time—it was a naked sword. With it I struck her once upon the head, that is on the middle part of it. She cried "Ajo," and again abused me. Upon this I gave her another cut on her head. She then sat down and fell upon the ground on one side. I then struck her twice upon the right ribs with the sword. She then died. I poured the jowaree in the basket into my blanket. I then came home. I brought the sword to my house and placed it there. I also placed the jowaree in my house. My wife had gone to grind corn. I went and called her. I told her to take the jowaree. She asked me whence I brought it. I told her that I brought it at Inchal My wife kept the jowaree in an earthen pot. She prepared bread, and both of us and two children took our meals. I went for a walk in the village, and returned home about sunset. My wife had prepared bread. I took my meal. I then said I was going to the Desai's house to sleep there. It was then dark. I told my wife to hide the jowaree I brought and to keep the sword in the bundles of wood in the back yard of one Pinjar. To this my wife replied that she did not understand what I meant. I said "What is there to understand?" I cut Yellowa in the noon and have come, so I tell you to hide it. My wife told me to keep it myself. I abused her and said why don't you keep it when I tell you to do so?" I told her to hide the jowaree and to use it, and to keep the sword in the bundles of wood. I went to the Desai's house and slept there during the night. In the morning I got up and came. On Thursday news about the murder spread. The naik and patel and others went to the place where the dead body was lying. I accompanied them. In the evening I went home. Next day I and Shidapa were kept in a house. That day I said it was I who cut her. I afterwards delivered the jowaree and the sword. The sarree which I had buried in a place was taken out and shewn by me. I looked for the bones. They were scattered here and there. I gathered them and we brought them. I was afterwards arrested.

Their Lordships, on a consideration of all the facts and the arguments of the pleaders, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL.

The following members will represent the Telegraph Club in their match against the Rovers on the Cooperage this evening. Kick off 5-15. F. Peters, (Goal); E. Game and H. Game (Backs); A. Speechley W. Mason and H. Stone (Half-Backs); W. Morley, S. Holding, G. Harle, J. Montgomery. T. Johnstone (Forwards). Reserve. E. Perkins.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, yesterday, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

THE COLABA RECLAMATION, SCHEME.

At the request of the Commissioner urgency was granted for the consideration of a letter from the Improvement Trust giving details of the Colaba Reclamation Scheme.

The letter stated that the trustees had made a scheme for the reclamation of a portion of the Colaba Foreshore of which the following is a description:—"The portion of the foreshore eastward of a line drawn from a point opposite the foot of the south approach to the Wedehouse Bridge to a point 50 feet west of the north-west corner of the compound of the Panday Sanitarium of Colaba, estimated to contain 81,323 square yards (16·8 acres,) and that the office of the said Board at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay is the place where the particulars of the said scheme (including full estimates of the cost and anticipated profits) and a map of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours."

Mr. Sayani moved the appointment of a Committee to consider in consultation with the Commissioner, the Colaba Reclamation Scheme and report upon it as early as possible and that the Committee bring their report before the Corporation as soon as it is ready.

The motion was seconded and adopted.

THE WATER QUESTION.

The Corporation resumed the consideration of the water question in reference to which the Hon. Mr. Mehta moved a comprehensive resolution at the last meeting.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapurji proceeded to reply to Mr. Mehta's remarks in reference to the recent ratepayers' meeting which passed resolutions on the meter question. He observed that meeting was a very influential one and represented the aristocracy of intellect and wealth in Bombay. It was urged that ratepayers' representatives on the Corporation, who did not represent the views of their constituents on this question should go before the electors. They had, he said, to go against the strongly expressed wishes of their constituents. Councellors were invited to attend that meeting by a notice which appeared in all the papers including one to which the President had recently been remarried after three years' divorce.

The President intimated that Mr. Hormusjee had no right to refer to matters which had nothing to do with the question. He had no desire to interfere with Mr. Hormusjee freedom of speech but he must confine himself to the question before the meeting.

Mr. Hormusjee proceeding said that Mr. Mehta stated that the introduction of meters was not intended to increase revenue. He was afraid Mr. Mehta was speaking without the book. By this year's budget it was apparent that though they were receiving ninety lakhs of rupees the Executive Officers desired that the revenue should be increased by Rs. 1,75,000. The Standing Committee reduced that amount to a considerable extent. The estimated income from water taxation was Rs. 19,06,000. Of that amount they got seven lakhs from rateable valuation and the balance from meter measurements. There were about 2,500 premises metered out of 37,000. The amount received from the 34,000 premises that were not metered was only seven lakhs as against about twelve lakhs from meters. It was evident that there was a desire to get more revenue by meters. Mr. Mehta said that the Corporation had no power to make a profit out of the water supply. But if they knew that now, neither Mr. Mehta nor his friends the President and Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula knew it in January last when he (Mr. Hormusjee) brought the matter forward.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula said Mr. Hormusjee's statement was entirely opposed to facts.

Mr. Hormusjee: Mr. Ibrahim said there were no negative words in the Act.

Mr. Ibrahim: The facts are incorrect again and I am ready to furnish an explanation of what I said.

The President: Mr. Ibrahim has contradicted the statement and I think Mr. Hormusjee it is the rule when a member offers a contradiction to accept it.

Mr. Hormusjee said he accepted the contradiction but referred to a rider moved by Mr. Ibrahim that counsel's opinion be taken in the matter. Counsel agreed with which was expressed on (his the speaker's) behalf that the water rates be reduced. On the last occasion Mr. Mehta said it was only during the last year that they had been getting a profit but they had been actually getting profits from the water consumption for the last four years. In the present year the estimated revenue is nineteen lakhs against Rs. 16,40,000 expenditure. He contended that the introduction of meters for bungalows and gardens as an experiment had been a total failure. Before the year was old he brought this matter to the notice of Mr. Harvey and pointed out that the result of the meters in bungalows and gardens was that thought revenue had been increased a number of gardens had been destroyed and people had dug up their wells. As a consequence there were cases of plague in bungalows where there had been none before. There was a tremendous outcry as to the irregularity of meters. Mr. Mehta said he had had experience of that kind and he was able to remedy the matter. He was a gentleman of fortune and was very fortunate in getting the assistance of the Municipal officers as soon as it was needed (laughter).

Mr. Mehta: I never had the assistance of any Municipal officers.

In reply to a further remark by Mr. Hormusjee, Mr. Mehta said his meter was perfect and he had pointed out that in his case the waste of water was due to the negligence of his servants.

Mr. Hormusjee proceeding to deal with the question of waste said that the Municipal officers stated that 58 million gallons of water left the lakes.

The water that entered the town at Chinchpoogly and Ghat Cooper was stated to be 35 million gallons. But he calculated that only 31 million gallons entered the town. At any rate, between the lakes and Ghat Cooper and Chinchpoogly there was a loss of from sixty to forty per cent. The domestic supply was about 21 million gallons which gave them about 25 or 26 gallons per head. Was that an excessive quantity? One of their executive officers said that thirteen gallons per head ought to be enough though one of the Divisional Health Officers stated that the Health Department estimated 45 gallons for each milch cow. When the supply was nineteen gallons per head, Sir Charles Ollivant thought it insufficient and persuaded the Corporation to incur the additional expenditure of a crore and a half to increase the supply. In London, the supply was from forty to forty-five gallons per head and in Glasgow it was fifty gallons. There was no doubt a very large waste of water but even if so me of it was due, as was alleged, to the people leaving taps open the distribution of water at unholy hours was responsible for that. It was said that there were meters in Berlin, but they had set their faces against German things. Compared with Calcutta, Bombay had fifty per cent. more taxation and they were to be told they should not have more than one-third the water Calcutta got. Mr. Hormusjee proceeded to quote from scientific authorities on water supply and meters as given by Khan Bahadur Darasha Dhunjibar in the "Akbar I-Sadagar" and was still speaking when the clock struck four, having already occupied only a few minutes short of an hour.

Mr. Shroff rose to a point of order. Mr. Hormusjee he said had been quoting authorities which had been circulated among the members and it was a thorough waste of time to and members patience was about exhausted. If Mr. Hormusjee would throw some fresh light on the subject it would receive attention.

The President appealed to Mr. Hormusjee to bear in mind the time and the patience of his audience and to stick to the point as far as possible.

Mr. Mehta continuing said another point was whether under the Act it was competent to meter the town so as to derive revenue thereby. He drew attention to section 140 under which they were allowed to raise revenue and the primary way which it was to be derived was by rateable valuation. By section 109, power was given to the Commissioner in certain cases to raise revenue by means of meters with the consent of the Standing Committee. At present they got 50 per cent by way of meters. They delegated the power of the Corporation to the discretion of the Commissioner, but if they left it there the sixty per cent. would be increased. Did the Legislature contemplate that the Corporation should give up the power of raising money and should go to the Commissioner for the purpose of raising the water tax? He concluded that the people were not now getting a sufficient supply of water and if meters were introduced the people would not use enough for sanitary purposes. He proposed as an amendment to Mr. Mehta's motion that the Commissioner be requested to prepare and submit to the Corporation at his early convenience a scheme for an efficient staff for the systematic and periodical survey of the mains and pipes so as to detect and remedy leakage and stop the waste of water. He thanked Mr. Mehta and Sir Bhalchandra for the relief given to the ratepayers by the postponement of meter the experiment. But in regard to the special officer whom it was proposed to appoint to test the mains, so long as human nature was human nature the inclination of that officer would be to support the opinions of his superior officers ("No. No.") He would be glad if he were undeceived on this point. The service pipes should be examined as well as the mains to avoid any more inferences should no wastage be discovered in connection with the mains.

Mr. Jagmohandas Vurjeevandas seconded the amendment.

Dr. Sukhia in the course of length by remarks took exception to the names of the Committee proposed by Mr. Mehta. He proposed that Mr. K. N. Wadia, Dr. Dinsha Master and though not presumptuous his humble self (much laughter) be substituted on the committee in place of others.

Mr. Wadia said he preferred not to serve on the Committee.

Dr. Master also asks to be excused.

Mr. Mehta: Perhaps Dr. Sukhia will now ask to be excused (laughter).

Dr. Sukhia, no as a matter of public duty I would be prepared to spend days to get at the truth of this matter (laughter). Proceeding he dilated on the possible effects of the introduction of meters and the danger that the people would use less than would suffice for sanitary purposes.

There were other possible evils besides danger to health and uncleanliness. If, he said, you charge for water people will think it will be much better to go for alcoholic drink (aughter) and there will be degradation.

Dr. Sukhia's protracted and somewhat incoherent remarks began to tire out the members. A discourse on the ways of licensed plumbers brought up. Mr. Vhaishanker who protested against the waste of time.

The President appealed to Dr. Sukhia not to travel over ground already travelled.

Dr. Sukhia replied that he wanted to deal with points that nobody else had dealt with.

The President: I only appeal to you to shorten your speech. If you had more consideration for the whole of the meeting it would be far better and more advisable (Hear-hear).

Dr. Sukhia proceeded and was still speaking when the clock struck five. A number of members then left their seats but as there was still a quorum Dr. Sukhia continued as before.

Mr Kazi Kabiruddin said that as the Council usually sat from three to five o'clock an adjournment should now be made.

The President said the rule was that if a member was speaking they could not adjourn whether it was five or six o'clock until he had finished. Subsequently the President again appealed to or Sukhia to shorten his remarks.

Dr. Sukhia, however, continued until 5-15. When he sat down members cheered ironically.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

THE WEATHER.

WEATHER AND CROP TELEGRAMS.

JULY 29.

Secunderabad.—Rainfall 1·62 inches'.

Jabulpore.—Rainfall 42 cents weather cloudy.

Barsi.—Rainfall 57 cents Weather cloudy. Prevent weather is favourable for Kharif crops.

JULY 27.

Kampti.—Weather threatening.

Delhi.—Weather fine.

Ahmedosgar.—Rainfall 13 cents. Weather partly cloudy.

JULY 28.

Beawar.—Rainfall 1·20 inches. Weather continues cloudy and unsettled. Rains reported from the districts. Sowing is progressing throughout the district under very favourable weather conditions.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The s. s. Ile-de-la Reunion, Captain Peron, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius experienced easterly winds, 20° south and calm weather with strong winds to 16° north, thence heavy sea from W. S. W. and fine weather The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Maros, Captain Thomas A. Adams, which arrived in harbour on Sunday met with fresh monsoon to Galle thence fresh north west winds and heavy westerly swell.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 29.

Monday.—The depression in Orrisea yesterday has advanced in a west-North-westerly direction into the eastern districts of Central Provinces, and has partly filled up. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Orrisea, East Rajputana, Central India, the West Gangetic plain, North Punjab, and west coast, and showers in Bengal, Gujrat and Deccan. Light rain has fallen on the Burma Coast. Sialkot has received four inches, Mercara three, Nowgong, Udaipur, Kotah two. Murree, Jhansi, Mainpuri, Sholapur, Jaipur, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Chaibassa and Cuttack one. The depression is very feeble and is not influencing the weather to any great extent. It will probably continue drifting in the same general direction and rainwill continue in Central Provinces and adjacent districts of the Gangetic plain, Rajputana and Central India. Gujrat may again receive showers. The bay monsoon current is abnormally weak at present, and winds are also decreasing in the West and Kathiawar coasts, probably showing a temporary decrease in the strength of the Arabian Sea current.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 29th July.

Amritsar.—Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cloudy, but no rain.

Bhatinda.—Looks like clearing up. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Mooltan.—Rain general over district. Cotton prospects much improved. Food-grains doing well. Outstanding crops benefiting by fine weather.

Dadri.—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sigh of rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Beawar.—Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Continues cloudy. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing satisfactorily.

Broach.—Cloudy and sunny. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing.

Viramgam.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Wadhwan.—Looks like rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains doing well.

Dholera.—Continues cloudy. Break needed generally.

Bhawnagar.—Looks like rain. Rain general over district.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Rain general over district. Seasonable.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cs.	Colaba. In. Cs.
Previously registered	63 34	57 81	61 62	54 78
Monday, 29th July	3 80	00 41	4 86	2 61
Total	67 14	58 23	66 48	57 39
Total fall to July 29, 1900	36 45	35 27	24 60	35 5
Total fall to July 29, 1899	23 17	24 61	30 00	26 80

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.
(6 a.m. to 6 a.m.)

	In.	Cts.
Sunday, 28th July	0	39
Monday, 29th July	0	62

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JULY.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Sirsa and Jeypore, the pressure changes have been small. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and Rajputana, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 9° in excess of normal at Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Deesa, Jhansi, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Agra, and the minimum 7° at Deesa. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Humidity changes show a small but more or less general rise, and the sky is cloudy to overcast over the whole country.

Rain, in light or moderate showers, has fallen over a large area, the principal falls being a little over an inch at Jhansi, Jeypore, Hoshangabad and Ratnagiri.

The isobars indicate an area of low pressure in the Central Provinces where the weather is only slightly unsettled. Rain in light or moderate showers, is likely in Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. Pressure is abnormally high in Sind, Gujrat, Central India, Rajputana, the Punjab and the North-West

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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HIGH COURT.—JULY 30.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE. Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

874-00—Hiralal M and M—Premjee Panajee and others vs Kirasa Venkata Subia Subapa and another—Smetham B and N.
68-01—Bicknell M and M—Shivrulan Paradias and another vs Ootamchand Ruttonchand—Dikshit and D.
111-1—K D Shroff—Jehangir Manekji Cursetji and another vs Waghojee Kuverjee and another.
1130-1—Smetham B and N—Hiralaram Keshavram vs Mahomed Mamoojee Hasam Navabawa.
178-00—Pestonjee R and K—Hira Morar vs Parvatibai widow and others—Jamsetjee and R.
180-01—In person—Sarafally T abjee and others vs Ismailjee Moosabhoy and others.
278-01—Craigie L and O—The Tricumdas Mills Co, Ld vs Morarjee Lalljee.
308-01—M and J—Dawkrandas Nannekram and another vs Lucknmal Chotalal and others.
382-01—Little and Co—Esmailjee Ebramjee Nagree vs The Lord Reay M Co, Ld—Edgelow G and W.
381-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Nowroji Jehangir Hormusji vs Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee and another—Pestonjee R and K.
384-01—Captain and V—Hajee Osmanjee Abba vs Soraljee.
392-01—Craigie L and O—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China vs The Lord Reay Manfg Co Ld.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

15-01—In person—Mohonlal Sheralli vs Zakerali Chotekhan and others.
21-01—In person—Bai Dewalibai vs Vithal Moorar—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

655-00—Smetham B and N—Amirbibee widow and another vs Abdul Latiff bin Shaik M Yoseuf—Ardeshir H D and Co, Thakurdas and Co and in person. Part heard.
499-00—Edgelow G and W—Hajee Mahomed Mehdi Malik vs Reuben David Sassoon and others—Crawford B and Co—For postponement.
678-99—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Khatizabai vs Oomer Hajee Alli and others.
359-07—Mathubhai J and M—Maganlal Narsidas vs Ranchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL. Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

189-98—Thakurdas D and Co—Framjee Pallonjee vs P C H Srow and another—Crawford and Co—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING. Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

155-99—Mulla and M—Nanl Gowri vs Chabildas Harkissondas—Mansukal D and J.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

21-01—Mansukal D and J—The Moonderdas S and W Co vs Narrondas Canjee—Smetham B and N. Part heard.

Long Causes.

235-98—Ardeshir H D and Co—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs Shantaram Narayen.
29-01—Unwalla and P—Samuel R Samuel vs Shalome Bapoojee—Mantri and B.
740-00—Mantri and B Sidikabu widow vs Mulla Khanali Ismail—Captain and V.
26-01—Framjee and D—Mahomed Hoosain vs Oomer Gunny—Little and Co.
846-00—Sorabjee and J—Amir Bukah bin Syed Aminula vs Essoofally Jewajee—Mulla and M.
851-00—Muljee and R—Mahomed Hoosein Hajee Salay Mahomed vs Sona Siba and others—Mansukial D and J.
4-01—Jamsetjee and R—Dulubdas Balmukandas vs Pandu Pawshia—Dikshit and D.
130-01—Craigie L and O—Basil Scott Ag Advocate General vs Javardhan Balkrin Craigie L and O.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 26th July.

1. There will be Drill for Recruits at the Town Hall this evening, from 5-30 p.m.

By Order, T. W. CUFFE, Capt., Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th July.

1. There will be 40 pr. R M L Gun Drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters to day at 8-15 p.m.
2. The following member having resigned have been struck off the strength of the Corps from the 27th instant—No. 657 Gunner R Holland.
3. There will be Morris Tube practice this week as usual.

By Order, H. A. H. Payne, Capt., Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 13th July, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for 13 days ending 13th July 1901— G I P R system...	3,87,699	7,19,646	7,731	11,10,046
I M R do ..	73,133	2,38,322	2,773	3,14,231
Total....	4,55,808	9,57,918	10,501	14,24,280
Actuals for corresponding 14 days ending 14th July 1900— G I P R system...	3,33,889	7,32,696	1,674	10,80,530
I M R do ...	80,685	3,45,072	10,620	4,36,377
Total ...	4,14,565	10,77,078	25,294	15,16,937
Increase or (G I P R	+8,789	—12,380	—6,943	+29,436
Decrease... (I M R...	—7,546	—1,06,750	—7,847	—1,22,113

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 29th June 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,06,000	2,00,000	4,000	3,10,000
Or per mile of Railway	230	434	8	672
For previous 25 weeks of half-year	27,63,621	60,88,213	81,474	89,33,311
Total for 26 weeks ..	28,75,621	62,83,213*	85,474	92,49,311
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year*	1,01,417	3,02,609	—1,00,022	2,95,001
Per mile of Ry. do.	220	655	—236	640
Total to corresponding date do.	26,13,179	74,25,518	—82,449	99,56,249

*Including Supplementary.
Increase for the week .....Rs. 14,996
Decrease to date 7,06,938

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AHMEDABAD.

DEATH.

RAJA BEGAM SAHEBA—July 23, at Kalupur, Ahmedabad, Raja Begam Saheba, the wife of Meer Zulfikhan Alee Khan, and daughter-in-law of the late Nawab Jafar Alee Khan Bahadur of Surat, after a long and painful illness. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing husband and sons and a large circle of relations and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

STEVENS—CLOETE—July 23, at the Cathedral, Ranchi, by the Very Rev J C Whitley, Bishop of Chota Nagpur, assisted by the Rev E H Whitley, James Algernon Stevens, B A, son of Mr Justice Stevens, of the Calcutta High Court, to Ethel Lucy, eldest daughter of H N C Cloete, Esq., and grand-daughter of the late D J Cloete, Esq., of Mowbray, Cape Colony.

DEATHS.

ANTHONY—At Thanstpin, Pegu, Lower Burma, of malarial fever, Georgie Anthony, wife of A D Anthony, P W D, and younger daughter of Captain the late Archibald Litster and his wife the late Mary Litster.

DE VISMES—July 24, at Pondicherry, Major R G R de Vismes, I S C, H B M's Consul at Pondicherry and Karikal, aged 37 years.

LEWIS—July 17, at Dharwar, of enteric fever, Eugena John Lewis, the dearly beloved husband of Lilias Evelyn Lewis, aged 34 years, one month and 27 days.

KEMP'S LIST.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1901.

MANCHURIA AND HER COMMERCE.

LORD CRANBORNE would have us believe that there will be little difficulty "at the proper time," in inducing Russia to give up the section of Northern Railway beyond the Great Wall. But considering the unsettled state of the country, that the insurgents have scored repeated successes and that the country has been handed over, for pacification, to the tender mercies of the Cossacks the section of the Northern Railway beyond the Great Wall may be included in the punitive programme of destruction prepared for the misguided Manchus. Russia will not give up the line, if it survives, without murmuring though it is indisputably ours. She may perchance offer to buy out our rights rather than relinquish her hold upon it; for the Russian grip upon Manchuria grows tighter day by day. The "Novoe Vremya" endeavours to avert suspicion by announcing that the different measures which the Russian military authorities have judged it necessary to take to ensure the defence of the Chinese Eastern Railway against future attacks do not imply a permanent installation of troops in Manchuria. Moreover the detachments, now holding the posts established along the line, will return to Russian territory when the Chinese Government is able to guarantee to Russia, not merely in word but in deed, the maintenance of order in the north-east of the empire. At the same time, naively remarks our contemporary, "we do not see anything to prevent the Government while awaiting the complete restitution of Manchuria to China from continuing its negociations with the Chinese Government for the conclusion of a special agreement between the two empires, determining the conditions of the gradual evacuation of Manchuria over which country Russia does not in any way claim to establish a protectorate, and which her troops will continue to occupy only as a precaution and from necessity." The journal also thinks that, in spite of the uselessness of hurry, it would not be out of place if the negotiations were to be resumed as soon as the settlement of the question of the indemnity to be paid by China and the commencement of the evacuation of the empire by the allied troops have rendered the Chinese crisis less acute. England has neglected Manchuria, consistently with her happy-go-lucky policy in the Far East, and it is to be feared that in the words of which Mr. Joseph Walton, M.P., was chary of using, that Russia will by the imposition of differential rates, strangle the great trade, which British merchants are doing with Manchuria through the treaty port of Newchang. We have still the bulk of that trade, but we have not so much as a gunboat to protect it and it is recorded to our humiliation that one day last year, when word was carried to Mr. Hosie, the British Consul-General, that a serious assault had been committed upon a European, he actually had to ask the Russians to lend him a few Cossacks to go down and rescue the man. "This," observed Mr. Walton, "is a practical acquiescence in Russia's policy and simply suicidal as far as British interests are concerned."

Our position in Manchuria is fully and accurately described in a volume which we are glad to find Mr. Hosie has just published through Messrs. Methuen. Mr. Hosie is admitted to be the highest living authority on Manchuria, and the preparation of the work has cost him almost unlimited labour. In it he shows the value of Manchuria to Great Britain and the casual manner in which Great Britain has regarded that vast territory whose area is 390,000 square miles. The chapter on trade shows that in 1898-99 of 403,971 tons of shipping, including both Japanese and Chinese 161,329 tons were British owned against 1,726 Russian; and in 1899-1900 out of 503,209 tons, 184,997 were British and 8,137 Russian. In the early years of the port of Newchwang, it appears, one of the principal imports was Indian opium, but Manchuria now grows sufficient not only to supply her own wants, but also to admit of an export to the northern provinces of China. Last year we sent them very much more than usual and it will surprise some of our readers to be informed that the value of the opium sent from Bombay to Manchuria was upwards of £109,000. Mr. Hosie calls Indian opium a luxury for the rich in Manchuria but he tells us that there is a branch of the import trade of that country which is of far greater importance to India than opium. In 1898 Indian cotton yarn amounting to 163,539 cwt. was imported and in 1899, the import rose to 250,432, which with T cloths, drills and shirtings of Indian manufacture brought the value of Indian imports to upwards of two million pounds sterling. How long India will maintain her supremacy in yarn, apart from Russian tariffs, Mr. Hosie finds it difficult to venture an opinion, for he shows that although Japan's present contribution to this article of trade is much smaller, it has recently gained a larger proportionate increase. In 1898 Japan's contribution was 17,075 cwt and in 1899, 50,515. But as Mr. Hosie points out, there is a danger both to India and to Japan in the Chinese Steam Cotton Mills, which if the difficulties they have to contend with in purchasing raw cotton can be overcome, are bound to become powerful rivals. Their output for Newchwang increased from 12,472 cwt in 1898 to 17,311 cwt in 1899. England still maintains her supremacy as regards shirtings, but she has been driven from the field in such articles as sheetings, drills and jeans by America, which easily holds the leading place in the cotton goods trade of Manchuria. Why this is so Mr. Hosie says is that she supplies the heavier material required in a cold country. But he warns English manufacturers that there is nothing to prevent America spinning the higher grades, and if we are to regain the ground we have lost and maintain that which is left to us we must manufacture goods equal to and as cheap as those of our rival. It has been officially asserted that class for class English cotton goods are not dearer than American, but Mr. Hosie maintains that they are and that though the difference may not be very great, it is sufficient to turn the scale in the eyes of the Chinese merchant and consumer in favour of American goods. Notwithstanding the severe climate of Manchuria, woollen goods, in which we should excel, are not in great demand even in the winter months, and with the exception of military uniforms and female underwear there is little demand for woollens. The Manchus prefer to array themselves in winter in wadded cotton clothes or in sheep-skins and other furs which are plentiful, cheap, warmer and more durable than woollen fabrics. The resources of the country, as set forth by Mr. Hosie, are more extensive than has been supposed. The great fertility of the soil of Northern Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia enables the cultivator to produce enormous crops of grain and pulse; but the distance which separates these fertile tracts from the populous centres of consumption further south is the great barrier to the profitable disposal of food products. The long and expensive transport of grain by cart in winter—the only season in which the roads in the interior are fit for traffic—precludes successful competition, and the result is that quantities of millet are disposed of for the manufacture of spirits at the numerous distilleries which are scattered about the centres of production. Numerous sources of wealth are lost owing to similar causes and Manchuria is only beginning to appreciate how great is the value of railway communication. The mineral wealth of the country is not yet fully known, for the minerals have not yet been scientifically explored. But gold, iron, coal and soda are extensively worked, though silver, copper and lead are only known to exist. The richest deposits of gold are found in the far north, though gold is widely distributed throughout all these provinces. Most of the mines are worked by companies under Government superintendence and control and have military protection against the armed robbers who not infrequently visit them. That there is much gold in the province of Feng-t'ien may be gathered from the letter of a Moukden correspondent to the "North China Herald," quoted by Mr. Hosie, who said "we have a small Klondyke in Eastern Manchuria." He described the rush there and says that this gold-field is the richest ever found in Manchuria, the gold being of the finest red variety and commands the highest price of any gold in the market. Coal is also found in the north and north-east of Moukden, in the centre and west of the Liao-tung Peninsula and in the south-west and east of the province generally. Iron and soda are also abundant, from which it will be seen that the country of which Russia retains "temporary" possession is a very valuable security for China's good behaviour towards her. While Manchuria is in the clutches of the bear, she will not distress herself to consider the length of time China requires to discharge her obligations, and it is easy to understand the "Novoe Vremya's placid patience.

THE TWO ANNA FAMINE FUND.

ONE of the many funds started to relieve the distress caused by the late famine in this Presidency was the "Two Anna Fund" which though not a new idea in Europe, was introduced for the first time here. The credit of projecting the scheme and carrying it through successfully belongs to Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, a grandson of the late Sir Dinshaw. Mr. Jehangir has just published a report of his Fund which is interesting in several respects. He has been able to collect by means of this scheme the handsome amount of Rs. 30,469, which was a substantial help to the Presidency Famine Fund. It is interesting to note that of this sum sympathisers in Europe contributed Rs. 13,327, for Mr. Petit had cast his net wide and appealed to friends in Europe, and China and Japan. Bombay City gave only as much as Europe, viz. Rs. 13,519; and the rest of India only Rs. 1,934. Among local subscribers we find mills, commercial firms, the Bombay Police, the G. I. P. Railway. As much as Rs. 3,400 was received through Mr. G. Barnett, and some High Schools. The money from China and Japan, Rs. 1,687, chiefly came from the great commercial Parsee houses there. Of the sums raised in Europe by far the largest part was owing to the exertions of Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, and his London Agent, Mr. Blake Thornton, who got together Rs. 12,728 by the "Threepenny Bit Fund" they started in London. The care and thought bestowed on collecting this fund have also been used in disbursing it. Mr. Jehangir assures us that donations were given from the fund to deserving cases only after the strictest enquiries as to their necessity; and that 'all direct relief was given by honest agents specially sent out for the purpose, with the greatest economy and the most vigilant supervision.' These agents went to the famine stricken districts, stayed for months there in the fields and distributed relief where most necessary. A balance of Rs. 7,059 is reported to be in hand and we are told it is to be spent for the excellent object of sinking wells in suitable places. To show how wide the fund spread we may say that 109,000 persons contributed to it, a fact that also shows how difficult it must have been to collect and manage it.

A NEW LIGHT-HOUSE LIGHT.

AN invention of great interest to all concerned in maritime affairs has recently been introduced by Mr. J. R. Wigham, of Dublin. It forms a new and important addition to the system of lighthouse illumination, and so far as trials have been made it has given unbounded satisfaction to those who "go down to the sea and do business in deep waters." Mr. Wigham's invention is a powerful scintillating light which is never lost to the eye, and once it is picked up it always remains visible. Professor Barrett, an eminent Irish scientist, has made a series of experiments with the light. This consists of a circle of very powerful lights, around which eight annular lenses revolve at a speed which gives two flashes per second. The interval between the flashes is so short that the light is never extinguished and resembles a brilliant scintillating star. The throbbing effect of this brilliant beam of light is different from any other system and adds greatly to its power of arresting the attention of the mariner. A light was erected in Dublin and viewed from all distances and aspects, and the result establishes the fact that in clear weather it is never lost to the eye, and in thick weather, owing to the uniform brightness of the scintillations, the light, though dimmed, preserving its distinctive character. The exact capabilities of the light in a fog have not yet been ascertained, but in a mist it was easily seen 5½ miles distant. Professor Barrett is making further experiments on its fog-penetrating power, and these will be of scientific interest as helping to decide the question whether the visibility of a lighthouse in a fog is due to the quality of the source of the light or its magnitude, or both combined. Captain A. Boxer, R. N., has also made a series of careful investigations, and he advocates that it should be thoroughly tested by erecting the light at some of the important stations under the jurisdiction of the lighthouse authorities. He thinks the new light will confer great benefits upon navigation, more especially as now on account of the improvement in ships' lights and their increasing number it is the opinion of seamen generally that the steady fixed light hitherto deemed advisable in lighthouses should be abolished. A few weeks ago the Bombay Port Trust decided to erect a new light in Kennedy Lighthouse, and the desirability of adopting this modern improvement may possibly be worthy of consideration.

LAHORE HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.

THE report on the work of the Lahore Agri-Horticultural Gardens during the past year was unfavourable both for crop experiments and for the flower gardens. The experiments in progress were affected by the drought and it was impossible to arrive at any reliable decision, especially in regard to the growth of Egyptian cotton and South Australian wheat. Twenty-four varieties of the latter were tried, but in common with most crops in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces they were all attacked with rust. Palestine wheat, which was also tried, escaped rust, but it grew too tall to give a heavy yield. American maize was very successfully grown, but American sweet potatoes did not do well. Best sugar was tried, and the experiment was sufficiently successful to warrant a further trial. The season was unsuited to flowering plants, the growth of which was too great to permit of good flowers.

THE Aldorga expeditionary force in which the casualties are to-day reported, was from Aden to put a stop to a tribal difficulty, but the whole affair has been very unduly magnified. There was no question of any fort "erected by Turks" as mentioned by Reuter, neither did General Maitlaw accompany the force. It was merely a patrol to expel a border freebooter who had established himself at Addorga within the territory of the Hanshadi tribe, who are under British protection. The casualties occurred at Addorga apparently in a brush with this freebooter but beyond the fact that there has been this brush little has been reported.

THERE has been a further satisfactory reduction of 32,378 persons in receipt of relief in the current week. Practically the whole of the decrease is accounted for in the British province of Bombay.

YESTERDAY afternoon, the Corporation resumed consideration of the water question. Mr. Hormusji Vakil proposed an amendment of the comprehensive motion submitted at the previous meeting. The amendment requested the Commissioner to prepare a scheme for an efficient staff to periodically examine the water mains for leakage. The meeting was mainly notable for an absolute waste of time by the speakers.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 6th July 1901, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1900 of 275,822 maunds and Rs. 90,924 in the earnings.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MACCALL, commanding Bangalore District, has proceeded on ten days' temporary leave. Lieutenant-Colonel Lowth, Lincolnshire Regiment, commands the district in his absence.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned the reduction of the Khar moveable column by a squadron of native cavalry and one battalion of native infantry to be carried out at the end of October next on completion of the Chitral relief.

THERE will be only one Honour's Gazette in the ensuing winter, and it has not yet been decided whether it will be published on His Majesty the King Emperor's birthday on the 9th November, or on the 1st January 1902.

A SMALL Committee is now engaged in Simla in inquiring as to the possibility of acquiring houses on behalf of the Government as permanent residences for the Members of Council. This action is due to the difficulty experienced from time to time by high officials in procuring suitable houses.

WE regret to report the death at Pondicherry on the 24th instant, from dysentery, of Major R. G. R. de Vismes, I.S.C., British Consul at Pondicherry and Karikal. The deceased was only 37 years of age. He was formerly in the 5th Bombay Infantry and succeeded Mr. Cardozo at Pondicherry last year.

IT is under consideration by the Madras Railway authorities to accord permission to the public to use the Havelock Bridge over the Godavery for foot traffic. There is at present only a ferry service across the river at Rajahmundry, but it is not always direct, being dependent upon the state of the river and weather. It is estimated that about 800 passengers will avail themselves of the bridge daily. The bridge is 9,000 in. length.

THE Annual report of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps shows continued growth and increasing efficiency. Formed in 1869-70 capitation grant was earned in the first year by 751 volunteers; last year 1,038 men earned the grant. No fewer than 2,006 volunteers, exclusive of officers, qualified for the "Efficiency Badge", and in consequence of the continued growth of the corps, it has become necessary to form two new companies, T. and U., with headquarters at Oudal and Sitarampur, respectively.

SHADOWS OF THE WAR.

BY T. P. O'CONNOR, M.P.

WRITTEN in a simple and unaffected style—almost, indeed, as if it were a series of familiar letters to near relatives—the little volume, with the above title, speaks with an eloquence and a lucidity about the darker side of the war that are profoundly and even painfully impressive. The circumstances under which the book was written are familiar to the public. Mrs. Bagot is the wife of one of the most popular members of the House of Commons, and one of the men who, in the hour of the country's extremity resolved to do his share of her defence.

When he went to South Africa he did not go alone for his wife, inspired by the same idea of doing something towards the relief of the hard-beset country suggested, and finally succeeded in establishing, a movable hospital. And when the Portland Hospital, as it came to be known, was finally organised, Mrs. Bagot accompanied it; and it is the experiences she met while in charge of this hospital that form the material of this little volume.

WAR AND LITERATURE.

It is the story of war; but of war from one side only. Now and then there is mention of the wave of exultation that passes over the hospital and the camp when there is news of some British victory; now and again there is mention of the fresh troops who have just arrived from home as they march to the front with banners flying and hearts beating high, and all the glorious hopefulness and eagerness that characterise the soldier when, after prolonged inaction, he at last sees the prospect of a fight for his land. But these are but moments in the story; its main topic is disease, suffering, weariness, despair, death.

It is the dark and not the glorious side of war with which it is concerned; it is the reverse of the shield. To my mind, war is but a passing phase in the slow and gradual evolutions of humanity from lower to higher things—a relic of the barbarism that is still ineradicated from the soul of man—a remnant of the human beast that is as much of us as the god-like power of self-sacrifice and heroism which war also brings forth. And I have always felt and written that the greatest of all the means by which the horror of war will be created will be the faithful transcript of its realities by literature.

A LITERARY REVOLUTION.

Books on war that are truthful, lifelike, that deal with the individual soldier and not with the confused mass that is an army, are modern developments in literature; indeed, they belong to our own times. The middle-aged men of to-day were brought up in their boyhood on James Grant; and James Grant wrote about "The Romance of War." Or if they wanted pictures of the Napoleonic epoch they went to Charles Lever; and there they found war represented as an alternation of carouses in the camp and flirtings in the drawing-room.

It was not till Erckmann-Chatrian began to tell the story of war from the point of view of the private soldier, and Tulstoi followed up with his great work "War and Peace"; and Zola then came along with that dread exposure of the French cavalry during the war of, 70—it was not till then that people began to realise the grimmer and more horrible side of war and to understand its realities; and now the writer of fiction who would dare to present educated people with a book on "The Romance of War" would be whipped in the literary market-place. And thus it is that men are beginning every day to understand war better; to abhor and dread it more; and that even the nations armed to the teeth on the Continent and rulers panting for military laurels have to act and speak as if war were the greatest of human calamities.

THE AWFUL DAY AT MAGERSFONTEIN.

In that growing hatred of the ugly thing, such a book as that before me will be of immense service. Not that it does not breathe all through—as, indeed, it ought—a spirit of ardent patriotism and of unconquerable faith in the country and the country-people of the authoress. But the hospital sees the painful side of war more than any other side; and Mrs. Bagot describes, as a rule, what she herself saw, what she herself felt. There is one exception; and it is an acceptable one.

When she and her hospital landed in South Africa the whole British world was still staggering under the reeling shock of Magersfontein. And naturally Mrs. Bagot sought to get as much information as she could from the soldiers who had been present on that most disastrous day. I know few passages among the scores I have read as to that awful time which give one a clearer idea of what took place. Here it is:

John Fraser, of the Seaforth Highlanders . . . had been badly wounded at Magersfontein, and was just able to go about again. . . . The Highlanders started at 2 a.m. In the blackness of the night, and stealthily drew near the enemy's position. Fraser described the silent, noiseless approach of the Highlanders as with cautious tread and in utter silence they crept closer and closer to the trenches. Not the faintest rustle could be heard; every order was given in a whisper, and passed on softly from man to man. All was going well; every one thought they would give the sleeping foe such a surprise as had never been known before. Nearer they crawled, higher and higher; they had now but about 150 yards more to advance. Suddenly, in the awful stillness of the night, one terrible report rang out through the air. Someone had blundered.

Almost directly afterwards the darkness ahead was illumined by a dazzling glare, and thousands of bullets were pouring down like hail among the attacking party and right over their heads. It is believed the Boers, warned by traitors in our ranks, knew all about the night attack and were fully prepared. Fraser himself judged by the wildness of the firing that they were taken completely aback; otherwise, he said, many more of his comrades must have been mown down. He himself fell wounded early in the day close to the enemy's trenches, and lay for many hours feigning death. In that position he was able to see many of the enemy's movements.

THE BOER MARKSMAN.

And then comes this wondrous bit of description; it is one of those fearsome things one finds it hard to realise. It is a picture of the human beast let loose which makes a horrible and an ineffaceable impression.

The Boer officer who was observed by others that day picking out our officers was for some time within a few yards of him. Fraser saw no less than five officers fall to his unerring aim, and so long as they showed the slightest sign of life he continued to fire at them. In the intervals the Boer marksman walked perfectly leisurely about, pipe in mouth, then stopped again, knocked out the ashes of his pipe, picked out another victim, and aimed long and deliberately at him. With the rank and file he did not concern himself at all; he only shot at our officers. He seemed to feel no fear at all. A lyddite shell fell just a little way behind him and burst. He turned his head and calmly watched it, then moved on with a contemptuous shrug of the shoulders. Fraser thought he must be a German; he was smartly dressed in long boots and breeches; his coat was off, and he wore a silk shirt with diamonds gleaming in the sleeve-links.

There is war in its grim reality. Quite possibly this man, who took such a huge pleasure in destroying young and valuable life—in casting the everlasting shadow of bereavement over home after home—over the hearts of mothers, wives, betrothed, aged fathers—probably this man in ordinary times was gentle, sweet, a lover of his kind; and watch him in this awful scene of massacre and butchery, killing human beings like so many flies and with a gusto that makes one almost sick. It is a dreadful proof of the demoralisation of war.

A HAUNTING SPECTRE.

Magersfontein is over page after page of the early parts of the book like some haunting spectre. It is one of the few days that leave behind it none but horrible memories, a prolonged shudder. I have seen it stated that of some ten poor creatures whose reason had left them, and who, handcuffed and in strait waistcoats, came back the other day to the shores they had left so joyously a few months before, eight had lost their reason at Magersfontein.

All those who had been in fights before Magersfontein were pretty well content; they considered they had taken part in honourable affairs. Over Magersfontein, however, the Highlanders especially could not conceal their indignation. They knew they had fought and suffered, but what was there to show for it? They were ashamed and crestfallen beyond measure; but instead of wishing to return and retrieve their laurels, some of them seemed only too glad to be out of it altogether.

THE AN ENT-MINDED ONE.

Some of the most touching passages in the book are those which describe the change which a few weeks—a wound, apparently slight—make in a soldier. Here is an example:—

Just about this time we had a patient lying helpless as a child, and shortly to be sent back to England to live out the few months of his shattered existence.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE SHOOTING OF THE WOUNDED BY BOERS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The War Office publishes the statements which have been made by Lieutenant Hern, three of the Derbyshires, and three of the Yeomanry, describing the shooting of wounded by the Boers at Vlakfontein.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

The following casualties have occurred :—

15th July.—Wounded severely, Lieutenants Kelly and Meletchie, both Scottish Horse.

18th.—Killed, Lieutenant C. Kimber, Imperial Yeomanry.

20th.—Wounded dangerously, Captain Rundle, 6th Dragoon Guards.

21st.—Wounded severely.—Lieutenant N. Campbell, Imperial Yeomanry, and Captain Walton, Prince Alfred's Guards.

22nd.—Died from enteric.—Captain Shepherd South African Horse; wounded slightly, Colonel Tunbridge, Queensland Bushmen.

23rd.—Killed Captain P. Cooper, Imperial Yeomanry.

24th.—Wounded slightly, Lieutenant Trotter, 7th New Zealand regiment. Captain Finlay, 2nd Bedfords, who was dangerously ill, had slightly improved on the 25th instant.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE GOVERNOR OF INDO-CHINA.

M. Doumer has started to resume his Governorship of Indo-China.

THE NEW GERMAN TARIFF.

The German Catholic Radical and Socialist newspapers oppose the new Tariff as being oppressive to the working-man.

THE AMERICAN STRIKE.

LONDON, JULY 29.

It is stated that the settlement of the American Strike is a victory for the Steel Trust which maintains its position declining to extend union labour to all mills.

IMMIGRATION IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Barton the Australian Premier has introduced a Bill in the Australian Parliament containing drastic restrictions in connection with immigration—including the educational test.

THE LASCAR QUESTION.

Mr. Barton announced that the Commonwealth Government favoured the exclusive employment of Whites on Mail steamers, but the Imperial Government declined to prohibit lascars.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia is making representations to Turkey regarding affairs in Albania particularly the searching for arms in Servian houses in the Kalashin district.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 29.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peninsular with the English mails of the 19th instant left here for Bombay at one p. m. to-day, and the steamer Rome for Colombo and Australia at 12 noon to-day.

DEATHS FROM SUNSTROKE AT ADEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

The deaths at Aden from sunstroke are reported of 4377 private Edwards, 1st West Kents, and 89/91 gunner Longman, 16th battery, Western Division, R. A.

ISSUING OF MILITARY ORDERS.

War Office orders are in future to emanate from the Right Honourable the Commander-in-Chief instead of from the Secretary of State, and communications are to be addressed to the Military Secretary and other heads of departments instead of the Under-Secretary of State.

The King's regulations will be amended accordingly.

THE QUEEN VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.

Announcement is made by the Commander-in-Chief in General Orders that three quarters of a lakh of rupees has been subscribed up to the 1st instant by the Army in India to the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 29.

Arrangements are being made for India to supply the Australian Government with five million rounds of Martini ammunition.

The Government of India has approved the relaxation of the language test for subalterns in the Hyderabad Contingent.

It is ruled that the separation allowance sanctioned to families of British soldiers in South Africa is also admissible to families of N. C.O.'s and soldiers on the Indian unattached list who are entitled under the Indian rules to subsistence allowance.

The despatch to China is sanctioned of five military surveyors from India for duty with the Intelligence Department Expeditionary Force.

The holding is sanctioned for three months of an experimental sanitary camp in Nigandi valley, in the Bombay Command.

Brigadier-General More Molyneux will take command of the Rohilkhand District on return to India.

Captain Conran, on return from service in China, has been posted to the Imperial Service Troops as Inspecting Officer of the Rajputana States Infantry.

Colonel Lorne-Campbell, lately commanding the line of communications in North China, has been appointed to succeed Brigadier-General Hill in command of the Derajat District.

The date from which the amalgamation of the Madras and Bombay Command lists of departmental officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers has been sanctioned is altered from 1st April to 1st September 1901.

DEATH OF A BRITISH CONSUL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

Captain Devismes, British Consul, died at Pondicherry on the 24th instant.

DROWNED IN THE RIVER JUMNA.

Private Hooper, 3rd Rifle Brigade, was drowned while bathing in the Jumna River yesterday.

CASUALTIES IN THE ADDORGA FORCE.

The following are the casualties in the Addorga force :—

Reported killed—One man of the West Kents, two Native Officers and one Sepoy.

MR. MORRISON AND THE IMPERIAL CADET CORPS SCHEME.

A correspondent who drew the attention of Mr. Walter Lawrence, Private Secretary to the Viceroy to the remarkable claim put forward in a recent letter to the Calcutta newspapers by Mr. Maclaren Marrison to the effect that the "Viceroy has adopted his scheme for recognising the loyalty of Indian Princes and Nobles" and that the Imperial Cadet Corps therefore "owed its existence to a member of the non-official community," has received the following reply :—

"Dear Sir,— There is no foundation whatever for the pretensions to which you have referred. The Cadet Corps Scheme was prepared by His Excellency the Viceroy before he had had the pleasure of becoming acquainted either with Mr. Morrison or his writings, nor has he any knowledge that those writings contain any recommendations similar to that which has now been sanctioned.

Yours faithfully,
W. LAWRENCE."

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT MORETON.

SIMLA, JULY 29.

2nd Lieutenant Moreton, first North Staffords, died at Chkrata yesterday from enteric.

A RAILWAY IMPLOYE IN TROUBLE.

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

At the instance of the Government of Bengal the High Court have issued a rule calling on A.B. Dignam a Volunteer in Railway employ at Chittagong to show cause why the sentence passed on him should not be enhanced. It appears Dignam owed a Durwan sixteen rupees and the latter demanded his money on several occasions, but was not paid. On the 3rd April last the Durwan again went and demanded the money when Dignam put a blank cartridge in his Volunteer rifle and fired at the Durwan, inflicting a serious flesh wound, necessitating medical treatment for a period of seventeen days. For this offence Dignam was fined twenty rupees. Hence the present proceedings to enhance the sentence.

LOOTING OF THE CITY OF VENICE.

After months of apparent inactivity the police have at last succeeded in arresting one of the villagers implicated in looting the steamer City of Venice which went ashore on the Hooghly at the beginning of last March and was looted the same night by swarms of villagers who went alongside in boats and carried away everything they could move, including the steamer's bell, cabin doors, etc. A good deal of property has now been recovered and it is anticipated that if the charge against the accused is proved the court will pass exemplary sentence so as to check systematic looting that goes on whenever a vessel goes ashore in a river.

MEETING AT DURBHANGA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DURBHANGA, JULY 29.

A crowded meeting of Sanatana Dharm Sabha took place in Anandbagh palace yesterday, when H. H. the Maharajah presided. Pandit Dindyal Sharma, General Secretary, Charat Bharma Mahamandala, gave an interesting lecture on the aims and objects of the Mahamandala. He was introduced to the assembly by Mahamahpadhya Chetradhar Misra. Pandit Dindyal produced a very great effect on those present. He leaves for Calcutta on Wednesday next.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ JULY 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Campbell arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, this morning.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, JUDY 27.

The Clan Line steamer Saint Oswald left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 27th instant.

The Florio Rubattino Co.'s steamer Dormidia from Bombay, arrived at Singapore on the 29th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Salazie left Colombo, for Bombay, on Sunday the 28th instant, at 6 p.m. and she is expected here on Wednesday the 31st instant, at 2 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Sirats quiet.
Good Brownagger 3 12-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	93
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3 4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63 9-16
Bar Silver	26 7-18

A SCHEME for the establishment of a provincial cattle-breeding farm at Telinkheri in the Central Provinces, to be managed by the Superintendent of the Government Experimental Farm, Nagpur, was lately submitted to the Chief Commissioner. The scheme has now been accepted and will be carried into effect as soon as funds are available. It may be hoped cattle-breeding will prove more successful than horse-breeding in the Central Provinces. There are at present four horse stallions in the Provinces—three at Saugor and one at Narsingpur, also a donkey stallion at Saugor. Last year the four stallions at Saugor covered 96 mares, and only 19 mares foaled

THE Primrose League authorities are at this moment asking and answering a very amusing question. They have issued a series of instructions to local branches under the title, "What is a first-rate habitation?" In supplying the replies, the authorities say, among other things, "One that has tribute and subscriptions collected regularly; one that sends up the tribute to Grand Council punctually; one that obtains leaflets from the central office and has them regularly distributed; one that has a balance in hand; one that takes in several copies of the League newspaper." Both the newspaper and the leaflets have to be purchased and yield a profit to the Council. "Tribute"—a word describing certain subscriptions demanded from those who desire the higher League titles—should be sent to the headquarters in the spring. However, of late, certain branches have shown a disposition to retain possession.

THE GOVERNOR AT BELGAUM.

Our Belgaum correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—The chief event of the past week has, of course, been the Governor's visit. His Excellency and Lady Northcote, accompanied by Colonel Owen, Military Secretary, Colonel Croly, R. A. M, C., Mr. Hill, I. C. S., Private Secretary, Captain Sloane-Stanley and Lieut. Woods, A.-D.-Cs, arrived by special train on the morning of Tuesday the 23rd. The Hon. Mr. Cumine, I. C.S., Commissioner, S. D., and all the chief civil officers, European and Native, were present at the Railway Station; while the Military were represented by Colonel Peel, R.E., commanding the Station, Colonel Wolseley, R.A.M.C., Major King, A.A.G., Major Landon, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Major Vigne, R. F. A., and many others. The leading native gentlemen of the town and district were also present. A guard of honour of fifty rank and file of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment under Lieut. D. Williams was drawn up on the platform, and very smart they looked; many, indeed the majority, of them wearing medals won on active service.

The gloomy prognostications of the weather-wise were not realized and Their Excellencies were favoured with charming weather during their short visit. Bright intervals with occasional light showers reminded one forcibly of English April weather and our visitors expressed themselves pleased with the appearance and climate of Belgaum.

His Excellency and Lady Northcote were accommodated in the Commissioner's bungalow and dispensed hospitality in their wonted generous style. On Wednesday evening Lady Northcote was "At Home," and some 200 persons, Europeans and Native, mustered to make their bow and listen to the music provided by the excellent band of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

On Tuesday, shortly after arrival, Lord and Lady Northcote attended a meeting in the Municipal Hall where an address of welcome was read by the Vice-President, Mr. Ardeshir Navroji. Lord Northcote replied, referring to the Plague policy of Government, and exhorting the Municipality to assist to their utmost in giving effect to the rules which had been framed entirely in consonance with the views of the people of the Presidency.

The Jail, the Civil Hospital, the chief Schools, and other places of interest were also inspected. And amid the press of business inevitable in a visit of such brief duration, we were glad to see that our visitors found time to repair to the charming golflinks and take part successfully in the noble game.

On Thursday evening the party left by special train for Bijapur after a brief, but, we hope, not unpleasant visit; and we have now relapsed into the quiet routine of mofussil life.

Since my last letter the 1st Madras Pioneers have arrived from China, and the garrison is once more up to strength.

Colonel Stevens and most of the officers of the 15th M. I. left on the 21st instant to take part in the Hockey Tournament at Madras. Though they have not been fortunate enough to get into the final round, everyone applauds the sporting motives which induced them to enter the lists and seek battle so far afield.

Mr. E. Laurence, I. C. S., Collector, left for Europe on the 17th, accompanied by Mrs. Laurence, handing over charge to Mr. R. C. Brown, I. C. S., transferred from Kanara.

Though the rainfall is a shade below the average, prospects are not bad, and it is hoped that the famine relief works in progress in the district will soon have accomplished their object and tided over the difficult period between seed-time and harvest.

Football has been started but will probably give place to the more seasonable game of cricket as soon as a break in the rains permits of regular play.

CRICKET AT DARWAR.

A cricket match took place on Saturday between Dharwar Gymkhana and Hubli, and terminated in favor of the latter by 49 runs on the first innings. Dharwar Gymkhana took first innings and notched 81 runs. The bowling of Ward was too much for the home team, and Wallinger was the only batsman who seemed comfortable. For Hubli Binny showed up to advantage, whilst Messrs. Sinclair, Pigott, Sargeaunt and Power materially added to the score by double figure contributions. In the trundling department Messrs. Ward and Bhasker distinguished themselves for their respective teams.

Another match was played between the Dharwar Railway Cricket Club and the Dharwar School, and the latter lost the match by an innings and 62 runs :—Scores subjoined.

DHARWAR GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

M Gibb, b Ward	11
J Woodiffe, b-b-w, b Ward	6
W Wallenger, not out	40
R. Knight, b Ward	0
Blathwayte, b Ward	2
H Muscroft, b Ward	0
Trotter, b Ward	14
Phelips, b Power	1
Dr Grayfoot, b Ward	0
Bhasker, b Ward	0
A Hart, b Ward	0
Extras	7
Total	81

HUBLI.

1st Innings.

Ward, b Bhasker	6
E Pigott, b Gibb	22
H Sinclair, b Gibb	24
W Sargeaunt, b Bhasker	13
F Binny, not out	38
W Coen, b Bhasker	1
J Hawes b Bhasker	4
Anderson, b Bhasker	0
Major Harrison, c Wallinger, b Bhasker	0
Power, b Gibb	12
King, c and b Bhasker	0
Extras	10
Total	130

DHARWAR HIGH SCHOOL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Kale, c M Vaz, b Gill	11	b Brown	0
Tarigundi, b Gill	0	b Gill	0
Tadas, b Gill	0	c C Vaz, b Brown	1
Rayadurg, c Brown, b Gill	0	c Brown, b Gill	0
K Machado, b Gill	0	c Gill, b Brown	2
Gundil, b Procter	6	b Gill	4
Shelikeri, st Brown, b Procter	3	b Gill	0
Jogs, run out	2	not out	0
Joshi, b Gill	2	b Brown	1
Ballabi, b Gill	0	hit wicket b Brown	0
Galligulli, not out	2	b Gill	3
Extras	5	Extras	6
Total	31	Total	17

DHARWAR RAILWAY C. C.

1st Innings.

J Bailey, b Rayading	9
G Gill, b Tadas	8
M Vaz, b Tadas	9
A Brown, c Tarigundi, b Tadas	13
H Greatorex, c Tadas, b Rayadury	1
W Procter, b Tadas	6
C Vaz, b Tadas	22
K Wood, b K Machado	14
W Machado, b Tarigundi	9
A F D'Souza, b Tarigundi	1
J Arklie, not out	4
Extras	14
Total	110

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Cause.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	4	24
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsawady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	3	5	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	2	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	5	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	2	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	5	19	112
Total plague deaths to date	96,792	80,947	
Same date last year	10	5	203

THE Telegraph Department has in hand the erection of an extra wire from Bombay to Bangalore, along the Southern Mahratta Railway via Poona, Belgaum and Guntakal to relieve the congestion of traffic over the existing line between Madrass and Bombay, and as an additional channel for the transit of messages between Bombay and Southern India. An extra line between Calcutta and Madras is also very urgently needed.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

POLO NOTES.

THE VARSITY CRICKET MATCH.

ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

LONDON, JULY 12.

WHAT an interesting polo week it has been; in variety of play and in close matches not surpassed by any period of the season. But the chief point worthy of note is the testing which the severe play has given to several rising players. The County Cup comes first in order of time and of importance. The final was not a very good game. Eden Park were, or ought to have been, a strong team, and with the exception of Sir Humphry de Trafford, Rugby were distinctly weak. Lord Shrewsbury, who should have played for them, was disqualified by having been a member of the Open Cup winning team; not that his absence affected the result. The winning team had three rising players; the fourth man, Mr. Buttevant, is already well-known as a steady No. 2. Mr. H. Rich may become a good No. 1, but he does not always quite play the game. He enters on a match with the best intentions of doing his duty, but he is too keen to hit the ball, and so leaves (after a time) the opposing No. 4 to go clear. Let him watch Mr. Walter Jones or Mr. George Miller as No. 1. Hard riding and good horsemanship are much, but they are not everything at polo. Mr. Marsham's Indian training tells against him on soft ground. Used to a harder surface and a quicker ball, when the ground is dead and the ball slow he is bothered, and misses. In time that will cure itself; it is a phase all Anglo-Indian players pass through when first they came to English polo. Mr. Hugh Cardwell played a steady and excellent No. 4 and in the dearth of really useful men in that position should be a valuable recruit to any club. So far, he has played but little in London. He, like Lord Ingestre, has often played in a polo team which included his own father. Eden Park showed a poor game at first, but improved rapidly, and won by six goals to two. This score would have been bigger but for Sir Humphry de Trafford's steady defence of the Rugby goal.

There was nothing further of interest at Hurlingham on Saturday, and we all went over to Ranelagh to see the final of the Ladies' Cup. Mr. Buckmaster's team ought to have won, but Mr. Neil Haig played but poorly, and tired soon after half-time. Mr. Walter Jones missed the accustomed support of the Millers, and was only moderate. Mr. Buckmaster and Mr. Guy Gilbey both played well, the former a very fine game indeed, but Lord Shrewsbury's team, with Mr. Cecil Nickalls and Mr. Freake both in good form (the latter, indeed, was better than he has been this season), won from the fifth ten minutes onwards.

Monday brought us the first ties of the Public Schools Cup at Ranelagh, and two very interesting matches—Eton v. Rugby and Harrow v. Marlborough—were played. The last-named team had no very difficult task. Harrow, of course, had not the services of Mr. E. D. Miller, who will not play again for the present. Marlborough won after a good game, the result of which was never in doubt, and, drawing a bye in the semi-finals, will compete to-morrow for the cup. Their opponents will be Eton A (Mr. Godfrey Heseltine, Lord Shrewsbury, Mr. A. Rawlinson, and Lord Charles Bentinck). This team had what is, so far, the best game of the tournament against Rugby (Mr. Harold Ward and the Messrs. Nickalls). The interest of the match lay in watching Mr. C. P. Nickalls. In 1898 he came out as an Oxford back, then played for Chislehurst in the winning team of the County Cup. South Africa, however, has invalided him for some time. It was clear at once on Monday that he had not lost his form, but of course his condition was not equal to so hard a game, and he tired very much towards the end. It was a very close game, during which Mr. Rawlinson played his worst and his best in turn, his ponies being somewhat in fault; but on a certain white pony after half time he did wonders in that brilliant style which delights the spectators. Yet the honours of the match rested with Lord Charles Bentinck for his steady defence, learned in that good school of polo, the 9th Lancers; and to Lord Shrewsbury, who has probably never played a better game since he was No. 1 to the (then) invincible Freebooters. By the fourth period of ten minutes Eton A had tired out their opponents, and won (not easily) by six goals to five. After this Eton A had no difficulty on Wednesday in disposing of Eton B. The scores were the same, six to five, but Eton B had a larger score than their form in the actual game quite justified, because their ponies were better than those of their old school-fellows. Wednesday's most exciting match, however, was at Hurlingham, where Hurlingham (Mr. Walter Jones, Mr. W. M'Creery, Mr. F. M. Freake, and Mr. W. S. Buckmaster) played Leamington (Mr. Mackey, Mr. Cowdin, Mr. L. M'Creery, and Mr. C. D. Miller). As has been suggested in these notes, Mr. Lawrence M'Creery was better when relieved of the responsibilities of back. The Hurlingham team had rather the better of the game till the last period, when Leamington, putting a lot of "Red Indian" into their play, brought the scores even at four all, and a draw was agreed on.

The University match and the matches between Gentlemen and Players speak truths of the progress of the season. We are now more than half way through with it. After the end of next month all that will be left to us will be the "festival weeks" at Scarborough, Hastings, and so on—"weeks" of real holiday cricket, which is the most enjoyable cricket of all. The University match resulted in a draw greatly in favour of Cambridge, E. R. Wilson, L. V. Harper, and E. M. Dowson, on the Cambridge side, were men from whom something was expected, and in each case expectation was fulfilled. For Oxford Marsham played a great game, saved his side from staring defeat, stood in while his colleagues were dropping, and carried out his bat for a hundred—the best thing in all the match, without question. Marsham's name will go down as that of one of the heroes of University matches. This match, with that between Gentlemen and Players at Lord's, is one of the real settled things of the year, and will last for ever. No Prime Minister, as Mr. R. H. Lyttelton reminds us, has yet been fashioned out of "a blue," but out of what other material could we get our bishops and our judges and those who are yet to be our judges—men, for instance, like A. G. Steel, who is a K.C. and straight on the way to the bench? Some good cricketers, the best of fellows and the most honest in the ordinary affairs of life, would almost think it worth while to commit a felony or something that they might be tried by an A. G. Steel. "A. G." used to bowl with his head, and these enthusiasts, if he committed them to dungeons, would no doubt remember the fact and declare that they would do it "on their heads." His Honour Judge Parry, by some strange mistake, was never in a University match at Lord's but he looks with a kindly eye on any poor beggar who may come before him and who pleads that he is a cricketer.

The first of the University matches was played in 1827. It was a draw, though Oxford were all but winners. There is just one survivor of that first match, and that is Herbert-Jenner, captain of the Cambridge eleven—now Mr. Herbert Jenner-Fust, who was born so long ago as 1806, a year after Trafalgar, when George the Third was King, and nine years in front of Waterloo. Herbert Jenner, told not long ago to Mr. A. W. Pullin, of the "Yorkshire Post" the story of this first of the University matches. He was captain of Cambridge, and Charles Wordsworth who afterwards and for many long years was Bishop of St. Andrews, was captain of Oxford. The two boys had fought against each other in the Eton and Harrow match at Lord's in 1822, and Wordsworth had bowled Jenner in each innings for two and none. Jenner had his revenge in the first University match, for he got the first wicket and that was the wicket of Charles Wordsworth, who had made only eight. Wordsworth, when his turn came to bowl, got even or eight of the Cambridge men out cheaply but not Herbert Jenner who ran up 47 out of 92. I am not quite clear," says this wonderful veteran—who played cricket up to 1880—"whether we challanged Oxford first or they us. I do know, however, that the idea of a match was quickly taken up. I either proposed or seconded the resolution that the match should be arranged, and I know the idea was accepted with alacrity and there was very little discussion about it." Fifty years from the playing of the match Jenner attended a public dinner at the Cannon-street Hotel, London at which about 200 of those who had played in the yearly contests during the half century were present. Six of the men who had played in the first match were then living. A special song was sung and this is the first verse of it:—

Fifty years have sped since first,
Keen to win their laurel,
Oxford round a Wordsworth clustered,
Cambridge under Jenner mustered,
Met in friendly quarrel.

It should be said that of Jenner's five collegues of 1827 at this dinner all of them were in the service of the Church. Jenner himself was the son of a Dean of Arches. His idea of the game of cricket is neatly expressed. "All that was wanted" (in the old days) "was an agreeable company a pleasant match." The interview embodied in the book "Old English Cricketers" is so facinating that one is tempted to quote more, but that would not be quite fair.

The contests for the amateur championships, which took place at Huddersfield on Saturday, more than justified expectations, and were not only extremely interesting, but the sport itself reached a very high level. The weather, with the exception of a slight drizzle for a time, was all that could be desired; and the presence of several of the American athletes who were so conspicuously successful at Stamford Bridge last year lent an added interest to the programme. The feature of the meeting was the quarter mile flat race. R. W. Wadsley, of the Unity A. C., who succumbed last year to W. M. Long, of the New York A. C. in this event, turned out to contest the title once again. E. H. Kenyon, of the Manchester A. C., who was expected to win last year, also turned out, and amongst the other competitors were W. H. Welsh, of the Edinburgh University A. C., R. L. Watson, of the Longport Harriers, and E. J. Ottey, of Ravensbour Long (the holder) had, however, little difficulty in accounting for Watson and Kenyon, and Wadsley also won his heat with ease, Welsh being second. Much interest attached therefore to the final heat between the winners of 1900 and 1899 respectively. Long led his team at a terrific pace for half the distance and settled down apparently an easy winner. Within 300 yards of home he was leading Wadsley by 10 yards, and when the latter put on a spurt there were cries of Too late in several quarters. Wadsley, however, was of a different opinion, and came along magnificently. He was going half as fast again as his field, and won with an ease which was as real as it was apparent, to the high delight of the spectators. For Long it should be said that he probably had not the slightest idea that anyone would attempt what on the face of it was an impossible task.

Kraenzlein, of Pennsylvania University, was again present for the 120 yards hurdle race, which he won last year. He is an all round athlete, being almost equally good in hurdling, sprinting, the long jump, and the high jump, in all of which he made a great impression at Stamford Bridge. On Saturday he got away easily and took the ten hurdles in the excellent time of 15 3-5 seconds. This is 1-5 second better than the English amateur record, and only 1-5 second below the best championship performance of 1900, which Kraenzlein made himself last year. He unfortunately hurt his leg at the last hurdle, and was unable to go through the other events for which he was entered. A. F. Duffy, the American sprint champion, who comes from Georgetown University, showed by covering the 100 yards in 10 seconds dead that his success last year was no fluke, and he had not on this occasion, as was alleged last year the wind behind him. Wadsley, in the second heat, was also timed at 10 seconds, but in the final had no chance with the wiser O'Connor, the Irish champion long jumper, not having a competitor in Kraenzlein owing to his injury, set himself to break records, and succeeded in breaking the championship record at any rate by clearing 23ft. 8-1-2in., which is 1-1-2in. better than Newburn's performance in 1898. In the mile Cockshott won a splendid victory from Shrubb; and Shrubb in his turn made every body else look very ordinary in the four miles, which he covered in 20min, 1 4-5sec. S. J. Robinson, the holder of the two miles steeplechase championship, had no difficulty in retaining that honour. The pace he set was exceedingly hot, and from the first he had only to maintain his initial lead to be returned the easy winner that he was. Ireland was again to the fore in the two miles walking race, in which G. Deyermond, of the Linfield A. A., shook off his competitors time after time, eventually winning by a yard; whilst in throwing the hammer T. F. Kiely, the Irish champion, was an easy first with a throw of 148ft 6 1-2in which, although not a record, was 6ft 1 in, better than his championship performance at Manchester in 1897.

The oarsmen of Pennsylvania University have failed to win the Grand Challenge Cup at Hauley Regatta, but they have enriched the records of the Regatta with a race streanous and exciting beyond all precedent. If they had won they would have proved, not that their way of rowing was better than ours but that the handicap of a heterodox style may be carried successfully by an exceptionally strong crew, carefully trained and habituated to do the wrong thing like one man, and to do it with all their might all the time. The Americans had undoubtedly a great advantage over Leander in the length or their training and association as one crew, and in the concentration of their whole strength upon one object—the winning of the Grand. But it is highly probable, as our special correspondent suggests, that the system of their training, as well as their style of rowing, was not in their favour. Living aloof and practising only against the clock is bound to have a somewhat dehumanising effect upon a crew, and must rob it of the elasticity which counts for so much in a real race. The victory of Leander was more than a vindication of legedrive and body-swing against leg-drive and arm-work; it was a triumph of the man over the machine.

The coveted America Cup has not been yet brought appreciably nearer to these shores by the trial matches of the past week. The refitted Shamrock II. has been sailing with her elder sister on the Clyde, and has given no visible proof of the superiority that was so confidently hoped for when she first came out. It continues to be said that the races between the two Shamrocks are not real races at all—that the new boat is kept back so that her skipper may have the other always at hand as a standard with which to compare the speed and behaviour of the challenger on all points of sailing. We should all like to believe this, but we should like still better to see it proved true by a serious trial over a thirty-mile course in a steady breeze. Failing that, we can only say with certainty that the new Shamrock is a fair match for the old, and that the old is faster now than she was when the Columbia beat her two years ago. But we have no reason to believe that the old Shamrock could beat the Columbia even now Hitherto Englishmen have comforted themselves by saying that if the new challenger is a disappointment, so is the new defender, Constitution. The Columbia outsailed her in their first race together, and it looked as though for once the Herreshoffs had failed to improve upon their earlier work.

PLANTERS in the Kadur District of Mysore will read with pleasure the following Order of the Mysore Government:—More funds are absolutely necessary for the efficient up-keep of all the Kadur roads. This can only be done by affording relief to the District Fund by transferring some of the important District Fund roads to the Provincial Public Works Department. What these roads should be must at once be decided by the Secretary in the Public Works Department in consultation with the local officers.

THE rainfall reports of Thursday are on the whole very satisfactory. There is less rain than there ought to be over Gujarat and over the Punjab, and very little rain over Bengal and Assam, but elsewhere more or less rain has fallen, and the fall has been general and moderately heavy over the central parts of the country. A cyclonic storm is apparently developing over the head of the Bay which, though temporarily interrupting the fall in North-East India, will probably give heavy rain when it passes inland.

EXPERIMENTS connected with the manufacture of date-sugar are being conducted by the Khandwa Sugar Manufacturing Company at Nalmar in the Central Provinces. Last year was an exceptionally bad one for the extraction of date juice and the manufacture of jaggery therefrom, and the experiment was not a financial success, though 500 maunds of gur where produced. The Local Government are considering whether they can help the industry by purchasing sugar for consumption by the inmates of jails; and as some machinery is needed by the Company they have offered the loan of a centrifugal turbine-drying machine from the Nagpur Government Farm.

POONA DURING THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 25.

I THINK I have some justification for alluding to the weather before passing on to subjects more interesting. When we were in the midst of our hot weather troubles, the one wish of everyone appeared to be that we might have a good monsoon. Now that the monsoon with us—and it seems determined to show its strength. We are already crying out against it, and wishing it were anywhere but here. We have already had half our annual allowance of rain and still there are no signs of it giving over. As I write it is coming down sufficiently to make one feel that it is wiser to stay indoors. We have not yet begun to think of the floods of 1896, when we had all our monsoon before August and nothing after; but still all this rain is a trifle disconcerting, especially when engagements are crowding. Of gossip there is little. The young folk are unusually busy at the Gymkhana just now, struggling through the excitement of badminton and tennis. The management of these games is this year in the hands of Captain Betham, himself a great enthusiast, and naturally he is doing all in his power to make them attractive. Already he has engineered one tennis tournament to a successful conclusion, and he is now engaged with badminton. The tournaments are played on the American system where every pair plays every other pair. This gives rise to a great deal of competition, and may occasion some jealousy, but that the players enjoy them immensely is seen by the rush there generally is to enter names on the notice board when a tournament is announced. The advantage of these games is that one is free to arrange to play off one's tie at any convenient time, provided the end of the tournament is reached by a certain date. The last tennis tournament of the sort ended on the 20th instant, and was won by Mrs. Wealleas and Captain Lane with a total of seven games. The winners played excellently throughout and were run close by Miss Grey and Mr. H. Arthur who had six games to their credit, only losing to the winners. Another tournament for which His Excellency Lord Northcote has kindly offered prizes commences in a few days.

Tennis is not our only pastime. The Hounds are proving themselves a most handy lot, and have already provided our local Nimrods with an abundance of sport. Some of the accounts I read are most spicy and make me wish myself young again. Unfortunately for me, I am what the candid critic would frankly call "bald and obviously stout," and my predilections lie more in the line of golf and its less fatiguing attractions than jolting in a moist saddle over wet and ploughed fields. Time was of course when I could do my ten or twelve miles with the best of the men and take an afternoon on the river between the boat-house and Rosherville as well. Those were the days when hunting and rowing were the two chief attractions of Poona and Presidency matches did not absorb the time of the younger generation. Colonel Sheringham is showing himself a most capable M. F. H. and has done much to increase the popularity of hunting. The last meet which is still a subject of discussion with many was apparently prodigal of surprises. The rendezvous was near Holkar's Bridge and in spite of a late night at the Gymkhana, a large field turned out for the morning's gallop. The patch of 'babuls' between the Sappers' Lines and the river was drawn first, but proved a blank. A move was then made to the opposite bank, where hounds soon gave voice on a good line, which unfortunately only lasted as far as the old cemetery, where Master Jack disappeared from view. A number of the field also performed the same feat, although nothing had been done so far. This apparently was too much for the equanimity of some of the more ardent lovers of the sport of Kings, for next day the following sarcastic advertisement appeared in our local daily :

LOST.—Between Holkar's Bridge and the Powder Works, Kirkee, on July 21st, between 6 and 9 a. m., one Pack of Hounds, one M. F. H., one Secretary to the Hunt, two native huntsmen, complete. Whoever will return the Pack and saddlery to the Kennels, Poona, will be suitably rewarded by The Field.

This was followed next day by another :

Wanted.—A few fairly intelligent chaperons to take charge of some young gentlemen and see that they do not lose themselves during their morning rides. To be present at "Lakdi Pul" at 5-45 a. m. on Thursday to commence their duties.

This was cutting things rather high, but by all accounts the last word has not been said yet. The poet realizing what was afoot and not to be outdone, as poets generally take care they are not, fired off the following :—

If thou art fain to hunt, but fear to lose thy way,
Let wisdom over other motives sway,
And heedless of the Master's cheery call,
Sleep on Sweet Babe, and do not hunt at all.

To put the matter plainly the majority of the Field finding they were nearer home than they had been half an hour before, quietly slipped away to breakfast. And yet not very long afterwards the hounds ran into five jackals in some reeds not far from the Powder Works.

We are now within a fortnight of our Junior Polo Tournament, and polayers are hard at work licking themselves into shape. Rain has somewhat interfered with play of late, especially on the Poona ground, but Kirkee manages to keep going. As yet there are no outstation entries, but locally our energetic Honorary Secretary, Captain Goring, counts on seeing the 1st Bombay Lancers, the Royal Scots, Poona Gymkhana, and at least two teams from the Royal Artillery send in their names. Government House may possibly be able to put in a team if other engagements do not claim Capt. Greville and his associates, and if Bombay can follow suit, an interesting tournament ought to result. The only difficulty is the weather which somewhat spoiled one or two of the matches last year. Given better weather the tournament should be successful.

One of the prettiest and best patronized functions of the season in Poona is generally the Flower Show. The Council Hall, where the show takes place, is crowded with flowers. It is a day of keen contests among the fair sex in Poona and the ingenious results worked out with flowers and plants are truly amazing. The bad seasons we have been having during the last two or three years led to the temporary abandonment of the show, much to the regret of those who take a pride in having pretty gardens and well-tended plants. But this year I see the Agri-Horticultural Society have decided to hold the show as usual in the second week of September. The heavy rain we have had up to date, if a trifle inconvenient to the human portion of creation, has been most beneficial to our plants. The gardens are everywhere giving signs of most vigorous growth and a promising exhibition seems in prospect. The news of the intended holding of the show is sure to be welcomed by a large number of persons. The prize-list is divided into the usual ten classes with their numerous sub-divisions. General Barnett is President of the Committee and Messrs. Nowrojee Padumjee and H. M. Page, Jo

PART II.
A New and Original Vaudeville
in one act
Entitled
"AFTER ALL"
(Dramatis Personæ)

Pennyfather .....Capt de Costa
Selworthy .....Major Wardall
Matia .....Mrs Wardall

Scene: Pennyfather's Room.

The parts were well taken in every instance, especially the comic songs and the last piece which caught on immensely. The string band of the Royal Scots helped greatly in playing the accompaniments.

ACBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY LIMITED.

THE twenty-third ordinary General meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at its Press premises, Carnac Bridge, Mr. Damodar Gordhandas, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. The following directors report, which had been circulated amongst the shareholders, was taken as read:—

Your directors have now the pleasure to submit their annual report on the working of the Company during the year 1900 along with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Company made up to 31st December 1900. The working of the Company has resulted in a profit of Rs. 14,292-12-0, which, with the balance of Rs. 11,463-11-3 brought forward from the last years' account, gives a total sum of Rs. 25,756-7-3 at the credit of profit and loss account. Considering the very critical times through which the cotton pressing industry has passed, due to the failure of the cotton crop and the widespread effects of the famine during the year under report, your directors trust that you will regard the above results as satisfactory. Your directors contemplate of reducing the capital of your Company, which is at present Rs. 2,50,000, consisting of 250 fully paid up shares of Rs. 1,250 each, to Rs. 2,00,000, to consist of 200 shares each of Rs. 1,000, by paying the shareholders Rs. 50,0 0 at Rs. 250 on each share from the reserve fund. With a view that the directors may carry out their said intension, they wish to appropriate the sum of Rs. 25,756-7-3 standing to the credit of profit and loss account, mentioned in para 2, as follows:— I. Carrying to Reserve Fund Rs. 22,000

II. Balance—To be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 3,756 -7-3 Total Rs. 25,756-7-3.

It is with deep regret the directors have to record the melancholy death of Mr. Nowroji Cawasji Bapasola, Manager of Khundwa and Burhanpore Presses, which took place at Burhanpore on the 11th day of November 1900. The directors are fully aware of the meritorious and faithful services rendered by him to the Company for a period of about 13 years. By his death the Company have lost a most able, honest and experienced hand, and your directors deeply regret his loss, and in recognition of his valuable services have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,500, as a gratuity which has been already paid to his widow. Your directors beg to report that the Company's accountant and cashier, Mr. F. M. D'Almeida, who was in the Company's service from its very commencement, died in March last. During his illness, while writing the Company's account books, which were not then audited, some discrepancies were discovered. Your secreteries and treasures got the accounts examined and found that the deceased had made a defalcation of Rs. 4,612-12-5 during 1900. Your Secretaries and Treasurers have, during the life-time of the deceased and when the misappropriation was known to a certain extent, taken securities from the wife of the deceased for Rs. 3,600 and have been trying their best to recover as much of the defalcation as they can from the estate of the deceased, and with a view that the Company may not suffer any pecuniary loss arising from the said defalcation, have taken upon themselves to make good out of their commission, before 31st December 1901, such deficiency as would remain to be made up after what they are able to recover from the estate of the deceased. Your Directors request you to confirm the appointment of Mr. Motilal Dayabhai, as a Director of the Comany, made by the Board, in place of Mr. Mohanlal Kisondas, resigned. Your directors also request you to confirm the appointment of Mr. Merwanji Hormasji Nicholson, made by the Board, as one of the auditors of the Company for 1900, in place of Mr. Pallonji Framji Mehta, deceased. According to the Articles of Association of the Company your directors leave you to appoint Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election. Your directors also request you to appoint two Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

On the motion of the chairman, the above report together with the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December last was adopted. The appointment of Mr. Motilal Doyabhai made by the board as directors, in place of Mr. Mohanlal Kisondas, was confirmed. Messrs Nagindas Jamnadas and Purbhoodas Bhagwandas, who retired by rotation, were reelected directors of the company. Messrs Merwanji Hormusji Nicholson and Jamatram Jivanram Rushi were appointed auditors on an annual remuneration of Rs. 125 each. The meeting accorded a vote of thanks to the secretaries and treasurers and ogents, for their satisfactory management of the company's affairs. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CRICKET.

RALLI BROTHERS' CRICKET CLUB VS. PAREL GYMKHANA.

This match, which was witnessed by a large gathering of both Europeans and Parsees, was played on the Esplanade Parade Ground on Saturday and resulted in a victory for Ralli Brothers team, by 35 runs. Having won the toss, Messrs. Ralli Brothers elected to go in first but made a very poor start, having lost within ten minutes three of their best bats for two runs only. Messrs. Davur, Sorab, Batliwala, and Writer, who scored, respectively 19,43 & 17 runs, however, served to bring up the total to 100. The Parel Gymkhana next went in and replied with only 71 runs, of which 31 were contributed by Mr. Sharp. The bowling on both sides proved very effective, the number of wickets taken by Messrs. Writer and Davur for Ralli's being 5 and 3 respectively; for the Parel Gymkhana Messrs W. King and Otte were responsible for an equal number. The scores are appended:—

RALLI BROTHERS' C. C.

J C Machliwala, c Malone, b W King	1
K Mistri, c Harrison, b Pires	1
P H Davur, c M King, b Malone	19
B D Gagrat, b W King	0
E Vimay, b W King	2
Guard, b W King	5
Sorab Batliwala, c Sharp, b Otto	43
E G Rodgers, b W King	3
D N Writer, b Otto	17
J J Rodgers, c Pires, b Otto	3
Shapur Batliwala, not out	5
Extras	7
Total	106

PAREL GYMKHANA.

Dracott, b Writer	9
Malone, run out	0
Otto, b Writer	0
W King, l-b-w, b Writer	10
J Pires, b Writer	0
Kronna, b Davur	0
Harrison, hit wicket b Davur	2
Sharp, l-b-w, b Davur	31
M King, b Sorab	0
J Pattison, b Writer	2
Lilly white, not out	4
Extras	13
Total	71

PERSIAN CLUB vs. YOUNG ZOROASTRIANS

THESE rivals met on the Esplanade on Sunday, when both clubs were without some of their best man, but the teams were evenly balanced. The Young Zoroastrians won the toss, and took the wickets, putting together 70 runs, Mody (23) and Bharucha (15) accounting for just half of this total. Paruck got 6 wickets for 23 runs and Machilvala 4 for 35, the special feature of the innings being Yacha's good form behind the sticks. The Persians knocked up 122 runs in their turn, Machivala carrying his bat for a superb innings of 66 runs, the next best being Dadina with a steady 11 and K. Divicha with a lively 10.

THE INDO-PORTUGUESE C. CLUB VERSUS THE EMPRESS MILLS C. CLUB.

This match was played on the Esplanade ground on Sunday the 28th instant and won by the former by 75 runs. The Empress Mill went in first and were soon disposed of for 37 runs, Mr. J. P. Pinto alone getting into double figure. The Indo-Portuguese scored 112 out of which Messrs S. D'Silva, V. P. Braganca and F. Rodrigues made respectively 32, 22, and 18.

NOTICE.

The Races advertised to be held at Poona on Saturday, 27th July, will be held on Wednesday, 31st July.

CECIL GREY, SECRETARY,
W. I. T. C.

Poona, 26th July, 1901.

"DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR" is caused by want of the natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

INDIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

K. S. SIMON, the Young Cambridge University batsman, who is doing so well for Kent this season, is described as follows in a recent issue of the "Star":—"He is a wonde fully enthusiastic cricketer. When he gets runs he looks pleased, and when he is in the field he cannot restrain his delight at the fall of the wickets. He is small and 'cute-looking and very dark, and if he is not yet a Ranji, he is a distinctly promising player." The last number of "Cricket" to hand adds "He is the only man we have ever seen who, when fielding at some distance from the wicket, say c ver-point—can pick up a ball without moving his f et, chuck it with both hands to the bowler, so that it reaches him sharply as a full pitch in time to run a man out easily, if a run be attempted and then draw himself up to his full height, still keeping his feet absolutely unmoved." His success for Kent this season will ensure him a good trial in the Cambridge University team next year, and as he will doubtless improve, he is almost certain to obtain his blue.

Ernest Steel has had a very successful week. For Lancashire v. Sussex he scored 27 and 1 and for Liverpool and District against Cambridge University he made 77 and 43 and took one wicket in the first innings for 47 runs, and three in the second for 36. It is curious that after an absence of over thirteen years from first-class cricket he should return and do better than ever.

K. S. Ranjitsinhji has also had a successful week, as in the match Sussex vs. Lancashire, he made a grand double—69 and 170 not out, the latter being his highest score this season. For the Gentlemen against the Players he made 36 are 15.

K. C. Goldie, in the same match scored 38 and 0, and took two wickets in the first innings of Lancashire, Albert Ward and Hallows being his victims.

H. S. Bush playing for Surrey against the South Africans had hard lines in not reaching his century. In the first innings he only scored 13, but in the second was in grand form, knocking up 92 before he was stumped by Halliwell. This is his highest score in first-class cricket and should ensure him a further trial in the Surrey team.

Ahsan-ul-Hak, who in my notes last week I mentioned as having scored a century for Hampstead C. C. against Guy's Hospital, has followed this performance up by scoring 180 against St. Bartholomew's Hospital. His innings included a six (out of the ground) and twenty-four fours. The total of the innings was 328 and the Indian batsman made about two-thirds of the runs while he was in. It is a pity that the Middlesex executive do not see their way to giving him a trial in the County team, as he would certainly do well.

J. G. Greig, E. H. D. Sewell, and B. N. Bosworth-Smith played in no first class matches during the week ending July 10th.

K. S. Ranjitsinhji is now fifth in the batting averages for all matches, with 59·80; J. G. Greig twentieth with 42·20; and K. O. Goldie twenty-fifth with 36,33.

R.

POONA EXTRA RACES.

THE Poona correspondent of the Indian Sporting Times writes:—"Heavy rain has fallen here since Thursday, and, as a consequence, the course has been reduced to such a state that the W. I. T. C. Executive decided to hold the meeting on Wednesday, 31st July. It is a great pity that the Clerk of the Weather could not arrange things differently. The card offered on Wednesday is an attractive one, and I hope the Bombay contingent will patronize the Race Special as well as they did last Saturday. The 'July Stakes' has been declared void, Beadsman and Fleet Admiral, who belied his name last Saturday, were the only two figuring in the first entires, and there were no second entries, the speedy Beadsman, no doubt, frightening away all-comers. With regard to the horse races, I think 'All-Horse Handicaps' fill best and afford the most interesting racing. The attempts to cater for the class which has not won Rs. 1,000, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,500 have not met with the support they should have by owners. I am quite sorry to notice that the "Big Pony Plate" also has had to be struck out for very much the same reason, Nada being looked upon as a most dangerous rival. This isn't sporting; and I should like to see owners less ready to spell out the results of the races on paper in this fashion. But while this has to be said in respect to the Waler races, I must say that the Arab events have filled remarkably well. "For the 'Maide. Arab Plate' twelve entered, of which three—Baharni Grafton and the mare Sunna—have had the pencil drawn through their names. Among those left in are Muswood and India. The latter has been considered as on the shelf for some time now, of course, fit and well he could smother his field but his doubtful forelegs do not invite confidence, and the result will lie. I think, between Muswood, Rashid and Vakil, and probably Carlo will have a look-in. Five good ones with one exception, figure in the country-bred plate including the chestnut mare Eventide, own sister to Evensong. He would be a rash man who would predict the issue. I expect, however, to see Daisy Bell and Lady Newdrook amongst the first three." "For the 'Small Arab Plate' nine stood on the list, but the scratchings have reduced the field to six, and very good races should be witnessed. Perhaps that rogue Grey Leg will land the stakes this time, albeit the distance is a bit long, or he may be used to make the pace for Achilles. I prefer, however, to tip Bonaparte or Jessoor the pick of the basket. The latter in Saturday's running should be very prominent. I think Bin Curtas will be there or thereabouts in the 'Amateur Plate' and if anything troubles him it will be Feeroze or Jodhpore. The former was looked upon as a certainty last Saturday for the 'Beginners Plate,' but could get no nearer than third. The prophet hath no honour if things go right, and gets much abuse if they go wrong, but I feel like risking this in regard to next Wednesday's races.

THANA NEWS.

Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—At a special meeting of the leading men of Thana held in the Collector's bungalow, under the presidency of Mr. S. R. Tipnis on Monday last, it was unanimously resolved that subscriptions (from annas two to rupees twenty-five) be collected for the "Victoria Memorial Fund" of the Presidency, and that the Karbhari of Jawhar and Mamlatdars of all the Talukas be communicated with on the subject and it was also resolved that a Sub-Committee of the following gentlemen be appointed for the purpose:—Rao Bahadurs R. T. Acharya (Thana) and A. G. Dandekar (Mahim) and Dr. D. Monte (Bandora) and Messrs. R. N. Jog (Jawhar), Ardesir Dorabji (Umargaon), Goolam Saheb Kulvani (Bhivandi), D. Kisandas (Bassein) and Rao Bahadur A. G. Kotwal (as Secretary and Treasurer.)

At the quarterly General Meeting of the Bandora Municipality held in the Municipal office's on Monday it was resolved that a sum of Rs. 15 per mensem, as travelling allowance, be sanctioned to Mr. M. P. D'Aysua, Inspector of Water Works.

On account of the death of Mr. Oxenham (the late Professor of Deccan College), the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School and the General Education Institution's Middle School were closed on Tuesday.

The Public Service Examination of the Fifth and Sixth Standards will be held in the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Thana High School on the 9th September next.

Thirteen births (six males and seven females) and eleven deaths (including one from plague) were registered in the Municipal District of Thana during the past week.

Six inches and seventy-three cents of rain fell here on Thursday. The total fall of rain up to Saturday the 27th is sixty-four inches and seventy-nine cents, the total fall to the same date last year being twenty-four inches and eighty-nine cents.

Rao Saheb Jivanlal Mohanlal Shokla, B.A., L.L.B. Subordinate Judge of Moorbad has been transferred to Borsad in Gujrat. Mr. G. V. Panandhikar, B.A., the newly appointed Deputy Educational Inspector of Thana received charge of his office on Monday. Dr. R. K. Kirtikar the former Civil Surgeon of Thana has been promoted to a Colonelcy in the Indian Medical Service.

EXCEPT for the uncertain district of Gurdaspur, where the local officers would appear to have no precise knowledge of the state of the epidemic, the plague is now all but dead in the Punjab, judging by the weekly returns, dated the 18th instant. The Jullundur district reports only one case and two deaths, while the Hoshiarpur and Sialkot districts are (for the first time) shown free. Regarding Gurdaspur district, all that appears is that 16 deaths from plague were reported: the number of cases and the names of the villages infected are apparently not ascertainable.

POWELL'S BALSAM WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Colds.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and reliable.

Trade Mark—Lion, Net and Mouse.

Established 1824. Sold by Chemists & Storekeepers throughout the world. Prepared by THOS. POWELL, Ld., London.

IMPRESSIONS OF AN INGENUE.

BEING letters from Miss Margaret Arden, conveying her impressions of India, to Miss Violet Steady of 110, Airlie Gardens, S. W. and printed in the "Pioneer":—

SECOND LETTER.

Bombay, Nov. 4th.

MY DEAREST VI.—The "Caledonia" came in early on Friday morning, and after breakfast, we all landed in steam launches. The people were got up in the oddest contrasts, some in garden party dresses and hats, and others in their oldest skirts and blouses with solar topis. Mamma told me to put on a plain white washing muslin, and my simplest hat—a big shady Tuscan straw with a red bow in it, so I was a sort of compromise, and father made me keep a large white umbrella open all the time, which I wasn't sorry to do, for the sun was hot. All the tram horses wear sunhats, and I think them very sensible, though they do look comical. I have bought one myself now, a sort of grey helmet, which doesn't look too bad. I got it at the Army and Navy, though I wanted to go to a nice native man called Cheap Jack, who sold us "razais" and pillows for the journey, and was most zealous in helping us. Father's agents looked after the luggage, and we drove straight to the hotel. It is a horrid place VI dear, more like a barn for storing furniture than a hotel, I think—all very dirty and musty-fusty, with bare stairs and bedrooms that somehow make one feel disheartened, though mamma says it's wonderfully improved. The verandah was the only jolly thing in the hotel; we could see snake charmers with mongooses (or mongeese) down below, and everyone out of the ship seemed to crowd there. It was so funny; people who had scarcely spoken to us on board came gushing up as we were old friends meeting again. I suppose they felt lonely in a strange land, but I thought it queer, and mamma was rather cold to them. However, we weren't much at the hotel, as people asked us to the Yacht Club for every meal, and it was lovely. The band played in the afternoon and lots of people were introduced to me and were most polite. I should like to live in Bombay, I think, because of the Yacht Club, if it weren't for the heat, but it's impossible to wear any kind of collar without stifling. I am so thankful Celine made some of my blouses quite low, with transparent yokes and sleeves, they are the comfort of my life. The people who live here think it is quite cool, and speak of the lovely sea-breeze, but I can't feel it myself.

Captain Ottley came up and spoke to me in the Yacht Club garden, but I was rather short with him, as, after what father said, I felt sure he must have known it was not the correct thing to take me to see the Sousa Cross. But he seemed so unconscious and pleasant that now I think perhaps he didn't know himself, and he is so very nice to talk to that we became friends again. We went a long drive past the Crawford Fruit Market, and then out to Malabar Hill, where it seems the rich people live, and then we had to hurry back, for we are starting this evening, and Julie had to pack the clothes we were wearing and leave out others for the journey. It is all nonsense about not getting things in India; the shops here are splendid. I got some beautiful biscuits at one, and a new veil, quite pretty, at another, and there are booksellers and all the new books. The native people don't strike me as at all unpleasantly naked, as Miss Bishop thought they would. They do wear very few clothes, but I think of them as being alive. They are just like the bronze statues at the Louvre which we used to go and see on Saturdays, and I think they look very nice with brass pots and things on their heads, and can't imagine why people should feel shocked. They seemed quite familiar to me.

This afternoon we went down to the station to see about our carriage. We have a reserved one for mamma and me and Julie, and father goes at night into another compartment with some men. I think they are awfully nice carriages, with long sofas to lie down on, instead of upright seats, but Julie says they are dirty, and that she caught one of those insects madame told us never to mention when she went to make up our beds. I don't know why it should be worse to mention them than fleas, which everybody does, but I suppose it's the way on the other side, so I should only speak of it to you. We left the ayah to keep guard over our things when we went back to our hotel. Did I tell you we had an ayah, rather pretty, with a white muslin sheet wound all about her: Whenever I meet her she bows down and grins and says: "Salaam, Miss Sahib." At first I said I hoped she was all right, but as I can't keep on saying that, I just smile and nod now, and say "atchha," which seems to do for everything. She is very good-natured, but I am glad we have Julie all the same, for I am sure I could never bear her to touch me or fasten up my frock, her hands are so like frogs. Just as we were putting on our travelling dresses before dinner—mamma's is tussore silk and mine pale butcher blue linen—a big bunch of red and pink roses, beauties, was brought in with Captain Ottley's card "for Miss Arden." I never looked quite pure blue, but mamma laughed, and said to him: "How silly to mind. He's on the Viceroy's staff and has heaps of money," though I don't quite see what that had to do with it, for I don't suppose a bunch of flowers would ruin him anyhow. But father wasn't a bit pleased, only fortunately at that moment Mr. Conolly sent me a great satin box of bonbons, and then he laughed, and said there was safety in numbers, so everything was all right. I never told you about Mr. Conolly, I think, but he was very kind to me on the "Caledonia," only I think I like Captain Ottley best.

I am finishing this letter at the Yacht Club, and Captain Ottley will post it for me. We shall be two days in the train as we are going straight through to Nautchpur, where father's headquarters are. I think it will be rather fun, but I do wish, VI dear you were with me. Will you send me another narrow gold belt—the kind we got in Sloane St.—for mine got quite tarnished on the boat. Loads of people we know seem travelling in our train, going to Allahabad, and different places. Lady James Trent was very kind, and said mamma must bring me to stay with her at Lucknow for the races. I didn't know they had races at Lucknow, which I only connect with the Mutiny, but I should think it would be nice, and mamma was quite pleased about it. My next letter will be written from Nautchpur, and tell you all about my real Indian home Now, I really must stop, for the carriage, which some native gentleman has lent father, is here.

Good-bye darling Violet, ever your loving MAGGIE.

A CURIOUS PHENOMENON.

DWELLERS in the valley of Lea have been much troubled of recent years by the exceptional dryness of the summer months and during the long, dry spell experienced during the past ten or twelve weeks the thirsty soil has often gone unrefreshed, even while the neighbouring hills around Barnet and Chingford have been rejoicing in generous storms. Writing in "To-Day" "Club Chatterer" tells us that the most ingenous theory promulgated to account for the immunity from summer rains of the land beloved of Isaak Walton—"The Complete Angler"—is to the effect that the acres of glass-houses devoted to the growing of grapes, tomatoes, and cucumbers give off such a volume, of heat both day and night that the valley is filled with an artificial layer of hot air, which effectively prevents the rain clouds from bursting! But, he continues, rain, or no rain, hundreds of enthusiastic followers of old Izaak follow in his footsteps. Every Saturday night, the outward-bound trains from Liverpool-street are crowded with anglers, who bie them to the banks of the Lea, snatch a few hours' sleep anywhere and anyhow, and wet their lines as soon as the first grey streaks of dawn enable them to see a float. Sunday is a great day on the Lea, and the fishermen thereon now, as ever, are a happy and jovial race of men.

THE LOAN THAT FAILED.

WITH reference to the failure of the Indian 3 per cent. Sterling Loan, "Capital" writes:—We really cannot congratulate the India Office on anything but gross incapacity and mismanagement.

It apparently does not seem to have occurred to them that their action is calculated to seriously impair the credit of the Indian Government.

When the Loan was once announced every effort should have been made to secure its being taken up, and no sacrifice, in reason, would have been too great to bring this about. There should surely have been no difficulty in getting this small loan underwritten in the City, and it would have been true economy and sound finance under the circumstances, to have paid a good commission for this. With the crass imbecility that guides Indian affairs at home, the wonder is that we have any credit at all. We see it stated that £769,500 sterling were allotted to applicants for this Loan, who, despite its withdrawal, desired to adhere to their applications and this fact only emphasises the want of business-like capacity in the India Office.

THE Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada, has paid a compliment to the Canadian musicians which is much appreciated in the Dominion. He lately sent his daughters, Lady Ruby Elliot and Lady Violet Elliot, to Toronto for the purpose of taking the musical examination of the Canadian College of Music.

THE practice of shopkeepers keeping kerosine oil in open vessels for convenience of small retail trade is a fruitful source of conflagrations, consequent on the inflammable vapour given off from the oil being readily ignited by a light even at some distance from the vessel containing the oil. Inspectors under the Petroleum Act have now been instructed to insist that kerosine intended by shopkeepers for sale should be kept covered and not exposed in open tins or vessels.

SHADOWS OF THE WAR.

(Concluded from page 4.)

A very giant in strength, but two months before, one little Mauser bullet had lodged near the spine during the fighting at Colenso, which in a moment had robbed him of all strength and comeliness and joy of living and ecbad pierced at the same time the heart of a patient woman who awaited him at home. However, when he left us he declared he was better, and spoke hopefully of the future, saying that his former employer—a carriage builder—had kept his place open for him. The truth would dawn upon him in time: meantime, it was rightly felt that this brave spirit ought not to be crushed on the eve of a long and depressing voyage.

Here is another picture of the same kind r—

QUANTUM MUTATUS!

When passing along the ward one day I heard myself called by a patient. I looked down, to see a perfectly strange face—rough unkempt and unshaven and fearfully aged and wheather-worn. The man, like his fellow patients, was in an ordinary flannel-shirt, and there was absolutely no means of recognising him. Then he said something about the ship he came out in, which revealed his identity to me in a moment.

We had noticed [one very light-hearted fellow passenger flashily dressed regardless of cost; he shed an aroma of white-rose scent wherever he; went his fingers were glistening with rings, and his hat was fastened up on one side with a jewelled pin. He had been a great organiser of amusement on the voyage; in plays, tableaux, and at dances he was always to the fore, and yet one felt instinctively that the gaiety of the man was unreal, and that he was only going out to the war because he had made such a failure of his life. Since then we had not set eyes on him, and it appears that directly he landed his went off and enlisted in Roberts' Horse.

That regiment had taken a great share in the campaign ever since, finishing up with Paardeberg, at which place, like thousands of others, M——must have got the germs of enteric. Here he lay grievously feverstricken, and day after day it gained a stronger hold on him till at last he was raving in delirium. His voice could be heard from the other end of the ward, loud and rasping, muttering incoherent scraps of conversation all about his past gay life and associations. When I last saw him he imagined he was in the train. "Have we got there yet?" he asked anxiously again and again; but the orderly soothingly assured him, and begged him to sleep on as the journey was not over.

The end could not have been far off, and little laboured catches in his breathing spoke of an exhausted heart. Shortly afterwards I heard he had closed his troubled journey he had "got there" at last.

THE RESERVIST.

To Mrs. Bagot, as to others, the case of the Reservist was especially touching. Indeed, one shudders to think that with all the generosity of the public many of the wives and children of these poor fellows will have to mourn in hunger and in tears the maiming or the death of the bread-winner in this war. Over and over again there are pictures in this book—light, hurried almost, but yet so full and so eloquent—of the Reservist and his home anxieties. Here is one:—

A sick Reservist was once talking affectionately of his home affairs, when suddenly he pulled a crumpled letter from under his pillow. Read it, he said, it is from my wife; then you will feel you know her a little better. It certainly gave one a remarkable insight into the self-sacrificing nature of the woman he had left at home. She seemed to have no thought for herself, only for him. The simple touches she gave of the life at home, so sadly broken into and changed by absence; her allusions to the children, pathetic little incidents, trifling enough but evidently written with the hope of bringing a smile into his face; her splendid pluck as she tried to reassure him that she was in no way suffering from want. Far from it. "I have everything I need."

Finally, her ready willingness to break up the home, settle everything up, and bring the children out, should he demand it; no remonstrance, no difficulties presented; it was simply, "If you say come will come." In fact, all the refinement and heroism that a woman is capable of feeling seemed embodied in that letter, which he was truly privileged in being allowed to read.

A LETTER TO HOME.

Here is another and even more touching story of a Reservist:—

Soldiers are great letter-writers. Quantities of writing-paper were consumed at the Portland, and every mail day the patients were writing away industriously, tongue in cheek and head on one side. If a man has disabled right hand or arm, or is suffering very much, he is glad to be written for, but as a rule he prefers to do it for himself. A poor Yorkshireman, for instance, when lying very weak and ill, was asked if he would like his wife to be written to.

"Oh no" he said, "it would frighten her too much if the thought I was too ill to write myself." The next day he was discovered lying back on his pillow, white and unutterably exhausted. "I have done it," he whispered, with a little triumphant smile. A sheet of paper with a few feeble lines pencilled over it was lying across his chest. It was the last letter he wrote; to use the soldiers' phrase, he went home a few days afterwards.

I had marked many other passages, but my space is exhausted. I have written enough to send my readers to this sombre, lucid, vivid picture of war.

THAT "LITTLE DISH."

How we do like a little dish of something nice served up hot!

Charles Lamb would have sold his shirt for a tender suckling pig done to a turn. Doctor Johnson used to say that a dish of tea was the most fragrant of life's beverages. "Why, what am I a-thinking of, I shall forget my own name next," said To by Veck, "It's tripe—the best tripe ever stewed." And his daughter Meg smilingly gave him the basket, in which reposed a hot steaming dish of his favourite meat.

"My wife prepared nice, dainty little dishes to tempt my appetite," said Mr. Henry White, of that beautiful Devon town, Torquay, "but somehow I seemed to have lost all inclination for food, and after sitting at the table trying to swallow a little, I used to say to her:—

"It's no use. I can't eat it. You may as well take it away." This sort of thing soon told a tale, for one can't go without food for long without losing strength. Seeing my condition, a friend strongly advised me to try Seigel's Syrup. He said it had cured him, and might do me good.

"My appetite no longer needed coaxing. I could eat well-nigh everything that was put before me. Each dose seemed to give me life and vigour. To-day, no matter what ails me, Seigel's Syrup puts me right.

That "little dish," in fact, is once again the favourite.

"Some three months ago my wife got thoroughly run down. For over a fortnight she could keep nothing on her stomach." Mr. Henry White, when certifying to the truth of this on September 13th, 1900, at his house, 10, Pedilford Terrace, Torquay, Devon, does not say what was the matter with his wife.

We know why the "little dish" failed to digest, and we quote the words of the famous physician to prove it: "In the nervous and irritative form of dyspepsia, this is a very prevailing symptom. As is also a sensation of sinking, as if the stomach required food, due to the fact that the food has left the stomach in a half-digested condition."

Who could enjoy a "little dish," when the food could be but half-digested? "She was troubled a good deal with wind and seemed to be losing her strength. I fetched a bottle of Mother Seigel's Syrup from Holloway's Drug Stores, and she commenced taking it. In a short time she was quite well again. H'm, some men would now sell their shirt, for a bottle of this remedy.

This essay, then, upon "little dishes" proves that while man and woman can in no wise always relish that favourite dish, yet a cure is ready to hands. One that has served man and women alike for more than the past thirty years.

THE NEW BISHOP'S RECEPTION.

THE Bishop of London already may fairly claim to have established an unique record in his See, inasmuch as it may be safely hazarded that he is the only one who has been drawn by men through the streets of his diocese, which occurred on his recent visit to Bethnal Green. There is reason to believe, says "Cosmopolite" in "To-Day," that in the last two centuries only two other instances have occurred in London. In 1771, when Lord Mayor Crosby and Alderman Oliver returned from a compulsory visit to the House of Commons, the people took the horses from the carriage and drew it in triumph to the Mansion House, and in June, 1820, when George the Fourth's unhappy wife was driving one evening in Regent's Park, the people removed the horses and drew Her Majesty around the park, thus generously showing to Royalty in adversity a proof of devotion never accorded to it in prosperity.

"THE Tatler," of which so much has been heard beforehand, has made its first appearance, and comes up to what was claimed for it. It is the most elaborate example of photograph illustration that we have among the weeklies, and is certainly an enormous sixpenny-worth. The theatre-loving public will be particularly hit by it. Its "souvenir" of "The Emerald Isle" is most voluminous and well produced. The notes are full of life and point.

THE GRIEVANCES OF THE BOMBAY POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

AN anonymous correspondent writes to the "Pioneer":—Some considerable time ago, there appeared in your paper an article on the Bombay Political Department. The article in question dealt with the scandalous way in which the Bombay Government blocks promotion and ruins the prospects of the Military Officers in the department by constantly pitchforking civilians, who are complete outsiders, without previous experience of political work and who are usually very junior men, into the few well paid appointments of the department. The case particularly mentioned in the article referred to was that of a very junior civilian of only seven years' service who is graded as a Second Assistant Collector on Rs. 700. Yet this fledgling civilian was pitchforked into the appointment of Special Assistant for famine work to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, on a pay of Rs. 1,200, going over the heads of military Political Officers, some of whom had three times his length of service and many of whom had already had considerable experience of famine work. Further, the article in question referred to the impending retirement of Colonel Hunter, the then Political Agent, Kathiawar, and to the well authenticated report that on his retirement the appointment which is the best paid in the Bombay Political Department, was to be given to a civilian. In November last, Colonel Hunter went on three months' privilege leave, and Colonel Kennedy, then Administrator of the Jamnuggar State, was given the acting appointment, and Colonel Fenton acted in Jamnugar. Meanwhile it was well known that the Kathiawar Agency had been offered to several members of the Civil Service, some of whom were comparatively junior men, and that it had been refused by all of them as not good enough. Therefore when Colonel Hunter retired in January last, Colonel Kennedy was put in as

A STOP-GAP.

I use the word stop-gap advisedly, for because Colonel Kennedy is shortly going on furlough and it is a settled thing that when he goes he is to be ousted out of the Kathiawar Agency and a civilian whose substantive appointment is at present Commissioner Central Provinces, is to get the appointment. Formerly the civilian in question was in the Bombay Civil Service; but for many years past he has held appointments out of the Bombay Presidency. He wishes now to return to the Bombay side. The Political Agent, Kathiawar, draws altogether Rs. 2,900; the pay of the Commissioner, Central Provinces, is Rs. 3,000; but in order that the civilian in question may not be a loser by the move the pay of the Kathiawar Agency is to be temporarily raised to Rs. 3,000, and this at a time when Kathiawar is almost ruined by the tremendous expenses which the famine operations have involved. Surely this alone should open the eyes of the Government of India to the scandalous jobbery which is going on in the Bombay Political Department, and to the utter disregard on the part of the Bombay Government of the interests of the Department. When Colonel Kennedy was appointed to succeed Colonel Hunter as Political Agent, Kathiawar, in order that the appointment might be kept warm for the civilian from the Central Provinces, the appointment of Administrator of Jamnuggar became vacant. The pay of the appointment is Rs. 2,000, and it is the second best paid appointment in the Bombay Political Department, and the officers of the Department had every right to expect as a step all round; but, alas for the vanity of earthly hopes! The Bombay Government determined to pursue their

USUAL POLICY OF BLOCKING PROMOTION.

transferred Colonel Fenton, who had held the acting appointment, to Savant Wadi on Rs. 1,200 and pitchforked the junior civilian, previously referred to, having been appointed Special Assistant for famine works to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, into the Jamnuggar appointment on Rs. 2,000 a month, so this civilian with his ten years' service supersedes every officer of the Bombay Political Department, though some of them have as much as 30 years' service to their credit. To add to the scandal I must inform you that there are at present many Military Officers in the Department who have no permanent appointment. Some with actually five years' service in the Department are still in the position of probationers, though years ago they passed all the examinations necessary to qualify them for permanent appointments. Can you wonder that the Bombay Political Department is literally seething with discontent, and that the officers in it view with intense dislike and distrust the Bombay Government, and the overpaid Jacks-in-Office of the Secretariat who are responsible for all this jobbery and injustice? There is no official under the Bombay Government whose duty it is to look after the interests of the officers of the Political Department. The Private Secretary to the Governor is supposed to do this, but the present holder of that comfortable billet is a junior member of the Civil Service, drawing a large pay, and any thing so insignificant as

THE RIGHTS AND WRONGS

of the Military Political Officer is a matter apparently quite beneath his notice. I have already stated that for a long time past promotion in the Bombay Political Department has been completely blocked, but I might have said with truth that it has been worse than blocked. Is there any department in the whole of the Indian Service where an officer, after having been permanent for years in a certain position or grade, suddenly finds himself through no fault of his own deprived of that position and reverted to a lower one? Yet of late there have been many cases of this in the Bombay Political Department. I shall give you two instances of what I assert. For a good many years Major Hyde Cates held the permanent appointment of Political Agent, Cutch, with a pay of Rs. 1,400. He went on leave in September 1900. Shortly after that date a Government order appeared transferring him from his permanent appointment in Cutch to the lower appointment of First Assistant Resident Aden, on a pay of Rs. 1,200 and this Government order was made "retrospective" to June 14th, 1900. Consequently from June 14th until Major Hyde-Cates went on leave on the 19th September, while he was under the belief that the Cutch Agency was his permanent appointment as it had been for years previously, it was really only an acting appointment, his permanent appointment being the lower one of First Assistant Resident, Aden. The second case is that of Mr. Prendergast Walsh, the Political Agent of Savant Wadi, where exactly the same thing was done under the same circumstances. Unfortunately the Bombay Political Department is not graded. Promotion is

ARRANGED AS FOLLOWS.

When an officer is promoted, he is put into a certain appointment, carrying a certain pay with it, and this is considered his permanent appointment, and he cannot be transferred to any appointment where the pay is less than that of his permanent appointment. Yet for some time past this rule has been ignored by the Bombay Government, and of late many officers have found themselves transferred from the permanent appointments which they have held for some time, to permanent appointments on a much lower pay, in some cases as much lower as Rs. 400. This transfer may not immediately affect the pay of the officers in question, because they may be acting in higher appointments, but it often happens that a senior officer has to be provided for, on returning perhaps from leave, and then the junior man has to make way for him, and if there is no acting appointment available he reverts to his permanent appointment. It is just as if an officer in the Civil Service, having attained and been for some time in the grade of First Assistant Collector on Rs. 900, was suddenly reverted two grades lower down, say, with a pay of Rs. 500. What an outcry there would be if such a thing happened in the case of a member of the Heaven-born and overpaid Civil Service. The bare idea is enough to make the Heavens fall. Yet this is being constantly done in the cases of Military officers in the Bombay

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

THE Survivors of the French Cuirassiers who took part in the battle of Worth or Reichshofen, on August 6, 1870, have formed themselves into a society of veterans in Paris. The idea appears to have been suggested by M. Staub, formerly of the 9th Cuirassiers and a second meeting was held at the Union des Societes Regimentaires on June 2, under his presidency. the vice-president being M. Georges Brunet, who in 1870 was a sub-lieutenant in the 1st Cuirassiers, and the secretary M. Redoil. Sixty survivors gathered together, of whom the youngest was over fifty. M. Brunet records that the Cuirassiers were on the right of the army, or appeared to be, for at the time they could understand nothing of the battle. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon a general arrived at the gallop, very red, and without his kepi. The word ran that it was McMahon, and immediately the charge was sounded. The 1st Cuirassiers were in the leading line, and struck the enemy, who were wavering after receiving a storm of shot. The regiment then retired to right and left make way for the 4th Cuirassiers, who, in the third line, followed the 2nd and 3rd Regiments, and the 1st charged a second time. But the Germans recovered themselves, and inflicted enormous losses upon the cavalry division, of which one-third was put "hors de combat." M. Brunet states, notwithstanding the terrible situation, that not a squadron was disorganised, and that the division retired in good order when the retreat was sounded. The survivors of that memorable day, who are gathering together, are expected to number about 150.

The Boer war has more undoubtedly proved that very important changes in musketry instruction are needed and the use of the rest when lying down or firing from entrenched positions loopholes embrasures &c., will have to be specially considered for both natural and artificial rests must be adopted. But it would be absurd to imagine that there will be any necessity for instructing the soldier to shoot in any other position except the recumbent one for he must be taught to fire standing or kneeling in order to withstand a rush up n a position or in defending himself against a charge of cavalry or a horde of savages, he will have to pour in a continuous and deadly fire from his magazine rifle. We admit that most of the firing in future warfare will be done from behind cover or from men lying down but they must be instructed to use their weapons with skilful accuracy when making a rush to occupy a more advanced position. With a weapon such as the new Lee-Enfiel drifle having a high muzzle velocity and a low trajectory the greatest possible accuracy in shooting will be more easily acquired with the rest and this should be the chief aim of those concerned in the future musketry training of our soldiers.

During the past few weeks Major-General Trotter and other officers have been busy inspecting the various metropolitan volunteer corps. The chief features of these inspections have been the marked increase in the numbers of the corps and their improved efficiency. At present the Queen's Westminster Rifles number nearly 1,900 officers and men. The City of London Artillery Brigade paraded 1,300 strong in uniform, with a company of recruits in plain clothes. Several corps now possess a Maxim gun detachment and transport waggons which of course considerably add to their efficiency. The London Rifle Brigade was another regiment which presented an exceptionelly smart appearance these present numbering 937 officers and men (out of a total of 1,140), with five companies of cadets numbering 323. The feature of the parade of the Victoria and St. George's Rifles was the strong mounted company and the transport waggons belonging to the ps. The Inns of Court Rifles corps also possess a company of mounted infantry and some very efficient cyclists and signallers. Although some of the metropolitan corps find it difficult or altogether impossible to send the necessary number of men into camp over 550 members of the Civil Service Rifles have undergone their eight days' training at Shorncliffe where they have done excellent work. This corps has adopted a new pattern helmet which is ugly but serviceable,

The naval manœuvres of the French in the Mediterranean entered upon the active stage on (Wednesday, July 10) when hostilities began. It was reconsined, after the manœuvres of 1900, that a reform in naval tactics was necessary, and also that the tactics of the two squadrons lacked a certain uniformity. A naval committee discussed the question, and the conclusions arrived at are so far complete that the new tactics can be applied to some extent. We have already given an account of the general plan of operations, and it is only necessary at the present to add that all the forces in the Mediterranean are to be effectively represented, and that the French—that is the Mediterranean—squadron was not concentrated at the beginning of hostilities, but was divided into two half-squadrons, of which each was inferior to the attacking squadrons, and to that with which the latter was attempting to effect a junction, but which united would be superior to either. The French squadron might thus defeat both the adversaries separtely on the condition that it succeeded in preventing their junction and had united its own forces before coming into touch with them. Such a scheme present a sound analogy to what might occur in certain conditions, although the "Moniteur de la Flotte' points out that hostilities would scorcely be likely to break out so suddenly as to prevent a union of the French forces.

The assumed decline of the British Fleet is at the present time a subject much discussed on the Continent. The agitation set on foot by Mr. Bowles and the protest of the Navy League seem to be at the root of much that is said and a recent article by Signor Lorenzo d'Adda, in the "Lega Navale" is the subjet of several expositions. The "Armee and Marine" for example takes it very seriously and appears to echo the opinion that we spend our money very badly and that the revelations of the war in South Africa are likely to find a parallel id our naval organisation if any difficulty should presently arise. Our plans are bad and our ships of inferior character according to these critics. Our admirals have antiquated ideas and stand in the way of progress. Then the delays which have occurred in construction are cited and the "Canopus" class and the Cressy are pronounced to be very inferior vessels. In short according to these critics we are in a very parlous state. The Naval Annual is cited in relation to some contentions. The same ideas are expressed by the Leipziger Neuete Nachrichten. Is England in a position to resist invasion? asks the writer. He does not hide from his readers that there are some few difficulties in the way; but he thinks that there should be no insuperable obstacle.

In the report of the Navy Records Society it was stated that the volum edited by Mr. John Leyland on "The Blockade of Breast" had been translated in the official Revue Maritime. It may be interesting to supplement the information by saying that the abridged translation has been made by Lieut Mouchez of the Majorite Maritime at Brest, under the direction of Admiral Barrera, lately naval perfect at that port. In the translation is included the extremely interesting and hitherto unpublished letter of Nelson, in which the great officer said that "we could always beat a Frenchman if we fought him long enough." It is interesting in a French official publication to find the translator expressing the hope that his readers will peruse in the original, "the exposition of the principles which brought about our defeats, and which will bring back victory to our colours if we know how to master and apply them." The Revue Maritime abounds with interest, and has a strong historical side.

The orders of Vice-Admiral Gervais were brought to the knowledge of the admirals the captains and the officers of the War School. This arrangement has been a subject of unfavourable comment it being urged that every officer should be made acquainted with the nature of the operations in which the fleets are engaged. It is not well understood why an expensive school should be devoted solely to the instruction of junior officers while their seniors afloat are kept partly in the dark. The protest was so loud that probably the restriction has been removed.

An important matter has recently been decided by the United States Secretary of War upon the recommendation of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. About a year ago, the Board recommend that steel shields be adopted for all quick-firing guns but the recommendation was never acted upon, and was recently referred again to the Board. The Secretary also requested the Board's opinion upon the advisability of adopting such shields for large calibre guns for sea-coast defences, and upon a report presented he decided that all quick-firing guns be provided with steel shields of sufficient strength to adequately protect the guns personnel, and mechanism from projectiles fired from small arms and quick-firing guns of like pattern.

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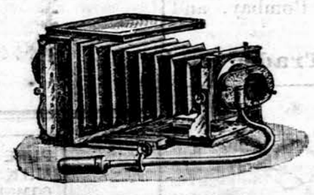

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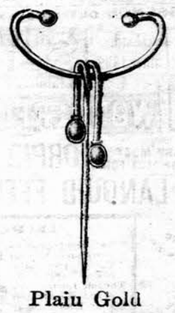

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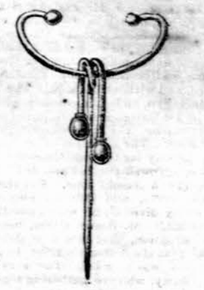

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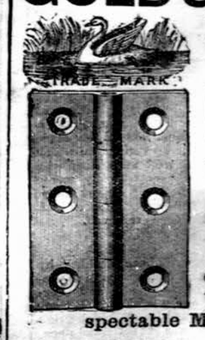

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